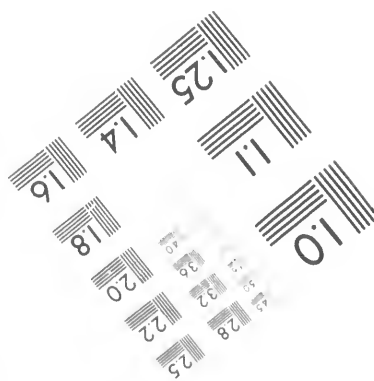
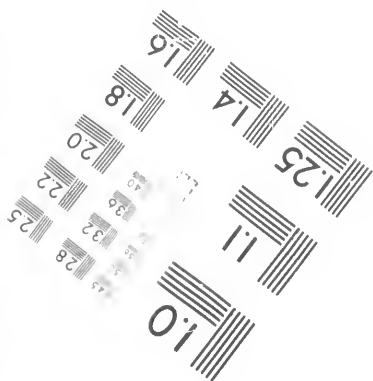
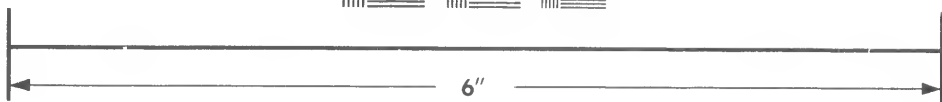
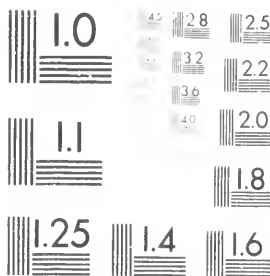


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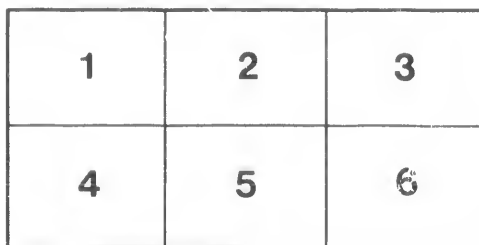
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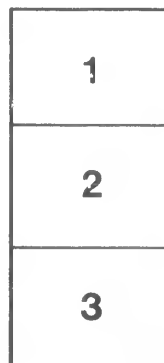
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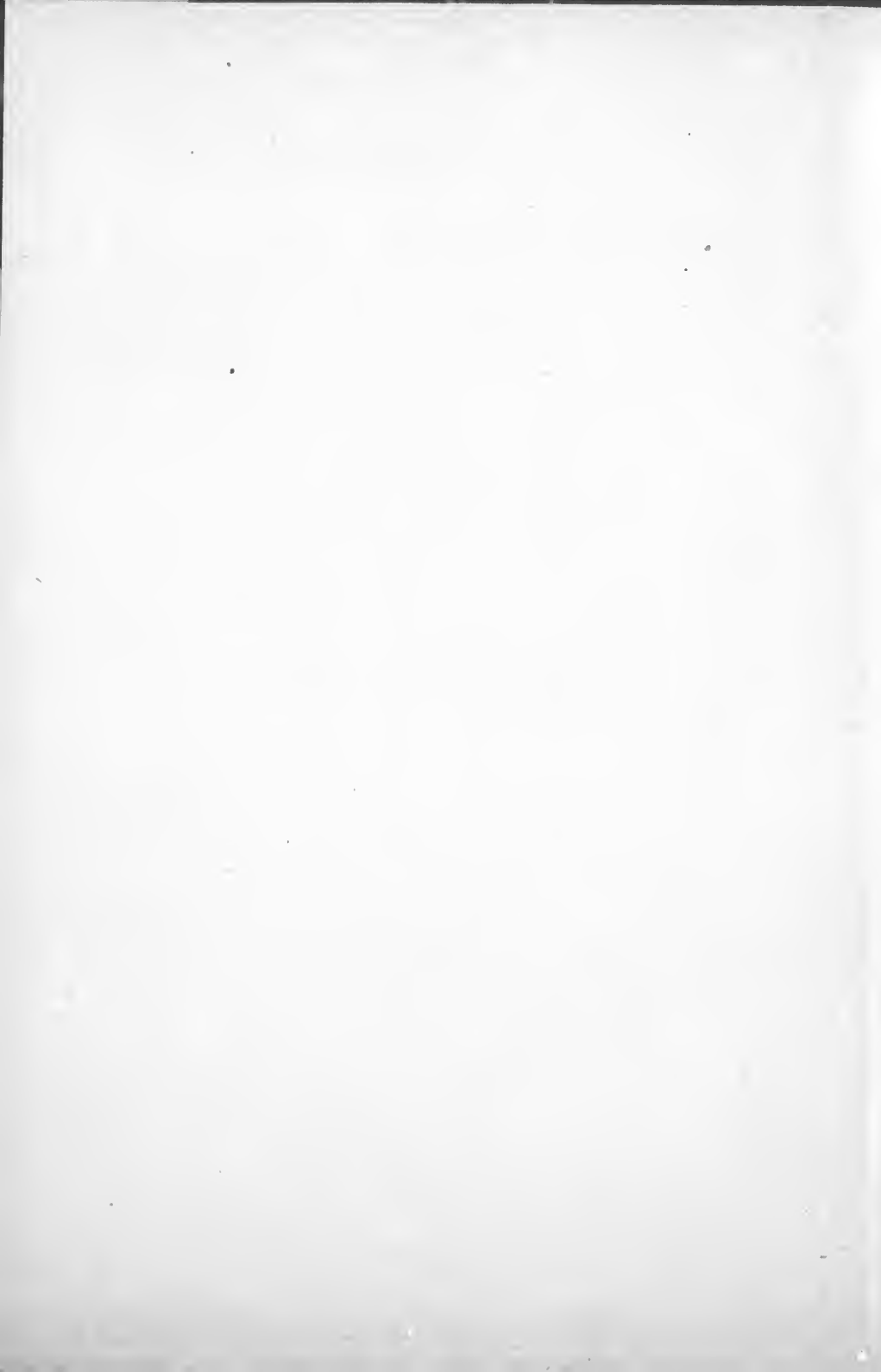
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# CANADA'S PROBLEM.



BY

ERNEST HEATON, B.A.,  
Barrister-at-Law.

TORONTO :  
THE WEEK PUBLISHING CO., LTD.  
1895.

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## Errata.

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Page 8, line 22, for 1867 read 1877.

Page 35, line 7, for rest read past.

Page 36, line 27, for elief read relief.

Page 42, line 24, for The only read One.

Page 62, line 21, for rad read read.

Page 80, line 22, for heritages read heritage.

## Preface.

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FEW public questions, if any, are more important to a new country than how to increase and how to retain its population. The labours of Canada in this respect have been compared to the occupation of the daughters of a certain mythological king, who were popularly supposed to have spent the greater portion of their lives in pouring water through a sieve; and we cannot deny that while we have been pouring into the top of the reservoir, we have not been careful to watch or counteract the real causes of drainage from the bottom. To the lack of co-operative sympathy between the departments of our Government and the sacrifice of public to party interest, assisted, no doubt, by our peculiar geographical position, this evil must be attributed.

Canada has shared the experience of all the British colonies in the disproportion of the cost of immigration to results; and public appreciation of this fact has been shown by the substantial decrease in the Dominion grants for immigration purposes.

And yet, the great importance of successful colonization from Great Britain to Canada would not appear, now, to be any less appreciated on either side of the Atlantic, if we may judge from the recent remarks of the Regius Professor of History at Cambridge University, the President of the Bank of Montreal, and others, who have expressed themselves on the subject.

Professor Seeley, writing under the head of "Greater Britain," says :—

"When we speak of over-population, of exhaustion, of the decrepitude of an old country, is it not evident that the framework of our thoughts is always the British Isles, that the Straits of Dover and the narrow seas limit our view? Should we not otherwise say that England is, for the most part, very thinly peopled and very imperfectly developed, a young country, with millions of acres of virgin soil



and mineral wealth as yet but half explored ; that it has abundant room for all Englishmen, and can find homesteads for them all, for the most part in a congenial climate and out of the reach of enemies ? ”

Sir Donald Smith in his address at the last meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal, spoke as follows :—

“ It behooves us to put forth every possible effort in aid of the revival of prosperity. This, it appears to me, can well be done by encouraging the settlement of our vast, practically unoccupied, territory in the North-west, for surely two or three hundred thousand is, indeed, a sparse population for a district capable of maintaining millions in comfort and independence. . . . What is wanted is a well-conceived system of emigration from the United Kingdom and other countries of Europe, and we have every reason for believing that money judiciously spent in this way would be refunded to us ten-fold.”

The present would then appear to be a most opportune time to take a broad view of the situation and to make a critical examination of our system.

It is the object of these papers to examine the leakages, present and prospective, in the over-production of a city-bound population by the Provincial Educational departments and the threatened danger of a one-sided tariff policy ; to emphasize the necessity of a clear understanding by the general public of the principles involved in the conduct of colonization, to point out the mischiefs arising from ignorance of facts, and to advocate, in the place of haphazard settlement, the management of infant colonies by experts appointed by the Government, to serve as an objective point for the conduct of missionary work, in the interests of intending settlers, by permanent Associations of the people under Government direction, in the place of Colonization Companies, irresponsible agents and amateur effort.

Is it not true that colonization has been left largely in the hands of Land and Railway Companies, schemers and philanthropic amateurs, and that, all the world over, the work has been associated with misconception, misrepresentation, failure and fraud ?

Is it not true that in Great Britain the interest in colonization, with the increasing problems of the unemployed, is constantly spread ing and becoming more keen, that money, both private and public, is ready for wise expenditure in the cause, but hitherto, so far as concerted action goes, the results may be summed up briefly in talk ?

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Is it not true that our Patriotic Societies possess a great power of usefulness both in the judicious attraction of immigration from abroad and the conduct of Home Colonization from the cities, but, owing to the want of direction and the lack of an objective point for their energies, their interest in the work has been mainly confined to assisting stranded immigrants to return to their friends?

The blank wall of indifference which must be met by every movement of a popular nature, in this case does not appear too formidable, for the material is willing and ready to hand. All that is needed is organization and a clear definition of the lines upon which work should be directed.

ERNEST HEATON.

Goderich, Ont.

24th June, 1895.



## The Ontario Educational System.

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FROM THE TAX-PAYER'S POINT OF VIEW.—I.

---

The Educational System of Ontario, as a system, has deservedly won wide-spread admiration. With our free schools almost at every door, our High Schools, and, to crown all, our Provincial University, it is the proud boast of Canadians that every man, whatever his means calling or position in life, has equal access to the fountain of knowledge and an equal chance of rising to the highest position in the State.

The system has now been long enough in operation to enable us to measure it by its results. What do we see? The Province, in the last fifteen years, has gradually and surely been losing all the characteristics of a youthful country; the farming industry is not being extended as it ought, not because all the government lands are taken up, but because those who have been born and bred as farmers, having once tasted of the sweets of learning will no longer work with their hands, and face the hardships of pioneer life; while in the case of the few who do return to agriculture, the more shrewd farmers are beginning to see that the young man, as a result of this higher education, to use their own expression, "gets a bee in his bonnet and becomes no good." In nearly every town and city in the Province there is at least one-third more professional men than are needed, whose services, therefore, are practically worthless and a source of waste to the country, by the withdrawal of men from the class of

producers. British Columbia and our North-West, the natural field for our restless and dissatisfied population, which, at one time, afforded scope for those who could not find room for occupation in Ontario, are filled to overflowing with men seeking employment in professions and the nicer occupations, while, in the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in almost every town, we find lawyers, doctors and clerks, educated at the expense of the tax-payers of Ontario, who, by reason of that education, with a refinement of irony, have been forced to leave their relatives and country to earn their daily bread.

This statement some may think, perhaps, an exaggeration, but we are bound to confess we believe it to be fully supported by statistics.

The total number of Patents issued by the Provincial Crown Lands' Department in 1892 was 352 ; and taking the years from 1889 to 1894 inclusive, it is estimated that in the former year there were 2,300 doctors, and about 1,400 lawyers practising in Ontario, while, at the end of 1894, the number of practising doctors had increased by 225, and of lawyers by 383. During this interval 840 students had passed the final examination of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and over 700 lawyers had been called to the Bar. What, then, happened to the surplus who could not find room in Ontario? At the present time there are in Calgary, with a population of 3,000, 28 lawyers, which is scarcely suggestive of room for more. But the writer received some light upon the question, some few months ago, when, in a small town of 6,000 inhabitants, in the Western States, he found practising their respective professions six lawyers and two doctors who had been educated in Ontario. It is also significant that during the year 1894, when the United States were swept by a financial cyclone, which prevented many from venturing upon an unknown and precarious sea, in spite of the general business depression prevailing in Ontario, the numbers of the legal profession increased by 132.

There are some, no doubt, who, while recognizing the truth of all that we say, will deny that the present condition of things is to be attributed to the Educational System. For the satisfaction of all, we may, with advantage, examine the details of the machinery to see if there is any unnecessary tendency in the direction we have intimated ; for the greatest mischiefs can frequently be traced to the most insignificant beginnings. Let us take the report of the Minister of Education for 1893. In this we find that the total number of high schools in 1892 was 128 ; that is one school for about every 16,400 of our population. How does this compare with our neighbours ? In the United States there are only thirty-three high schools of sufficient standing to prepare candidates for admission to the leading universities and colleges, and out of these thirty-three Massachusetts has twenty-five or one to every 90,000 of her population.

The subjects taught in our high schools may be divided into three classes ; those which ought to be thoroughly taught in the public schools, viz : reading, orthoepy, English grammar, English composition, poetical literature, elementary history, geography, writing and arithmetic ; subjects which are useful only as a training for the University, viz : algebra, euclid, trigonometry, physics, chemistry, advanced history, botany, zoology, Latin, Greek, French and German. To these may be added the usual and most desirable adjuncts dealing with health and physical development, such as drill, calisthenics, gymnastics, drawing and vocal music, which however do not appear to be compulsory. Why is not the first mentioned class thoroughly taught in our public schools ? At a venture we will suggest that the object is to draw the pupil to the high schools. To follow up the line of this suggestion, let us compare the policy of liberality adopted by our Government towards the high schools with their treatment of the public schools.

Turning again to the Minister's report, we find that the pupils attending the high schools represent only four per cent. of the total school population. The grants to the public

schools, poor schools and separate schools, altogether representing ninety-six per cent. of the population, in 1892 was \$273,293 or 56 cents per pupil; while the cost of education per pupil was \$8.40, and the average salary of the public school male teacher was \$421. On the other hand, the grants to high schools and collegiate institutes in the same year was 100,000 or \$4.38 per pupil enrolled, while the cost of education was \$30.48 per pupil and the average salary of teachers was \$904.

A hint of the real reason for this disproportionate expenditure may be gathered from a remark of the Minister on page 28 of his report, where he says: "The High Schools and Institutes train, annually, about 1,200 teachers for Public Schools. This gives an importance to their existence perhaps even greater than is attached to any other of their many useful functions." In this connection we would refer the reader to an excellent paper written by Mr. McMillan, of Toronto, entitled "Defects in our Public School System" read before the annual convention of the Ontario Educational Association last year, in which he says: "What becomes of this large army of recruits? For the fifteen years already mentioned (1867 to 1892) the total increase of teachers in actual service was 1,868 or a yearly output of 125. To supply this increase of 125 we have the annual output of the Model Schools, numbering, on the average, 1,200. May we ask why 1,200 new teachers are annually required to fill 125 positions? The death rate among teachers, we are informed, is not higher than the average."

Let us think for a moment what this means! A parent certainly may reasonably expect that his child should receive the best possible training at the Public School, and have there a thorough training, at any rate, in reading, writing and arithmetic. But no! The elementary course of the Public Schools, where the masses receive their education, is cut short and left incomplete, with the express object, apparently, that the pupils may be led on to the High Schools, to

acquire the knowledge they might expect to obtain at the Public School at an additional expense of \$22.08 per head.

The natural conclusion to be drawn from the fact that 125 positions are annually filled by 1,200 teachers is that each teacher remains something less than two months at his vocation. We could not, indeed, wonder if this were the case when we consider the amount of salary paid. But apparently it is considered to be for the public good annually to expend \$30.48 per pupil on 1,000 superfluous teachers, to say nothing of the cost of unnecessary buildings, to subject the pupils of the Public Schools to a perpetual succession of tyros, and to cut down the salaries of the Public School teachers to the lowest notch. For what reason? The only reason that we can suggest is that the High Schools may be fed by young men who are attracted by an immediate prospect of \$400 a year, and that, discouraged by the absence of all worldly prospects, they may leave the teaching profession to make room for another candidate for a two months job, in order, perhaps, to go to the University; more often, alas! to swell directly the numbers of those who seek to make a living in what they call the "nicer" occupations, finally, perhaps, through stress of competition to drift to the United States.

That the tax-payer has not been willing to sacrifice everything to the perfection of the system is shown by the action of the Provincial Government, which, in 1891, passed an Act providing that County Councils may require a portion of the liability of the county to be paid by the county pupils in fees, but such fees must not exceed one dollar per month, and further provisions have been made for resident pupils and pupils from other counties. The popularity of this concession is shown by the fact that in one year from the passing of this Act there were 77 High Schools and Collegiate Institutes in which fees were exacted.



FROM THE TAX-PAYER'S POINT OF VIEW.—II.

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Mr. John Millar, Deputy Minister of Education, in his pamphlet on the Educational System of the Province of Ontario, says: "All persons are taxed to support education because its general diffusion is for the public good." It seems to be necessary to explain the meaning of the word "public." Does it include the United States, or is it confined to the limits of Canada only? or are the prospects of the individual to be considered irrespective of the fact that, where we sow and tax ourselves for the sowing, our neighbours reap the harvest? To whom is left the task of ascertaining what is the public good? Is it left entirely to those who have charge of the Educational Department, whose minds we may naturally expect to be dominated by one idea, the perfection of their department? If so, upon what premises do they arrive at their conclusion?

It is true, to go one step further than Mr. Millar, that the doctrine is now firmly established and generally recognized, that free education, including the general culture of the mind, up to a certain point, is not a privilege, but a natural right. The limit of the right of parents to demand free education from the State may be said to have been described by the memorandum published in 1894 by the Educational Department in England, setting forth the privileges of parents under the Educational Act of 1891; in which the principle is thus laid down: "Every father and mother in England and Wales has a right to free education, without payment or charge of any kind, for his or her children between the ages of three and fifteen." We may assume, therefore, that after the age of fifteen the liability of the taxpayer is no longer a concession to a natural right, and is

based, irrespective of any consideration of the individual, strictly on the principle of public policy.

But, in deciding what is the public good, the public, whose money is being used, and who have themselves been educated for this purpose, have a right, nay ! it is their duty, to use their common sense, and to leaven the theories of the experts, whom they employ, with the conclusions to be drawn from actual experiences and the hard uncompromising facts of real life.

First of all, it is most important that we appreciate the significance of our geographical position. We are apt to congratulate ourselves that we are following the broad, liberal spirit of the age, and to quiet all misgivings by the thought that, if the result of education is to disturb the even balance of society, and to unduly swell the ranks of certain occupations and certain walks in life, the law of supply and demand and the inexorable demands of the stomach will, sooner or later, after, it may be, a little suffering, loss of time and wasted energies, restore the social equilibrium, and the triumph of education will be seen in the more intelligent and productive efforts of manual labour. The farmer will not throw away his harrow when he dons the academic gown, but will quote his Virgil and Theocritus to his horses in the field. This is indeed a condition of things that has attractions for us all, and, if Canada were an isolated island, it might perhaps be feasible : but what, as a matter of fact, is the action of the young Canadian, who cannot find occupation in the so-called higher walks of life ? Does he undergo this little suffering and pinching of the stomach ? Perhaps he does, but he does not return to the plough. He quietly, too often, it may be with mistaken judgment, walks over to the United States and is swallowed up in the waters of struggling oblivion : perhaps in a few years shines forth as a brilliant example of success, exceptional, it may be true, but such as to prove a beacon to lure others to follow in his footsteps. The attraction of the smaller body to the greater is a natural law, and a certain drainage from Canada to the

United States is inevitable. It is, therefore, all the more incumbent on our Government to guard against this danger in the conduct of the lives of her youthful citizens.

It is necessary to realize that the laws of existence are more imperious than the demands of culture. Greatly as it is to be deplored, the stress of competition in these days is such that, until the compulsory attendance at school shall be extended to a later age, the great majority of young men cannot afford to spend their *whole* time, after the age of fifteen, in any form of education which has not a direct market value, and as the world grows older, and competition becomes still more keen with the general spread of education, this tendency is likely to increase. It is noticeable that, with very few exceptions, the successful business men both on this continent and in Europe have entered business at an early age; the advantages of this early special training is recognized by the huge business concerns in New York and Chicago, where boys are taken in at a very early age to do the more menial and rudimentary work, the higher grades of workers being furnished from this source, by gradual promotion, to the highest positions, and it is now no longer possible, as it was a few years ago, for an outsider to obtain any footing except on the lowest rung of the ladder. In view of these considerations, and taking into account the natural tendency of a parent to overestimate the abilities of his son, and to be guided by the beneficent direction of a paternal government, apart from all question of public policy, does it not seem almost a cruelty to encourage a young lad, without respect to his attainments, to neglect the more material considerations of life and to devote his time to such studies as French, trigonometry, Greek and Science, as an offering on the shrine of general culture?

All boys have not an equal capacity or love of learning; it is most important both to the public and the taxpayer, who foots the bill, that there should be some method of paternal discrimination, that the level of education in each

case should be gauged with a view to the age and ability of the pupil and the actual conditions of real life ; in other words, that we should not expend a thousand dollars on a ten cent boy. The truth of this principle has for some years been recognized in the chief English Public Schools and provided for by a policy of superannuation, whereby any pupil who does not come up to the current standard is forced to leave the school.

There are many citizens, too, who recognize that in manners and refinement, and even the correct pronunciation and the use of English, the teachers of our high schools are often sadly deficient, and, on this account, would prefer to send their children to be taught at a private school, under the influence of a man of culture ; but by the multiplication of high schools many well-to-do people, more careful of their purse than the gentlemanly training of their sons, take advantage of the enforced liberality of their fellow tax payers. Consequently by the limitation of the number of available pupils, the interests of all private enterprises are seriously prejudiced, and many are thus deprived of the advantages of superior training near at hand, which they are willing and able to pay for.

Lastly, we cannot afford to neglect the fact that, if Canada is to develop, it is by means of the capital which Providence has given her—her natural resources ; and by instilling into her sons the doctrine that this is the work which they have to do ; and by filling the ranks of producers to meet as nearly as possible the actual requirements of the country. All these considerations must be borne in mind when we say that the general diffusion of public education is for the public good.

It is always more easy to pick holes than to mend them, and a critic would deservedly subject himself to ridicule if he had no remedy to suggest for the weak spots which he has been careful to lay bare.

As a possible remedy, therefore, for some of the difficulties, which have to be faced, we would commend to the care-

ful consideration of our authorities the advantages which might accrue from some of the following changes in our educational system :

*First.*—That no man should be permitted to teach in the public schools under the age say of twenty-one ; that the minimum salaries of the public school teachers should be raised ; and that every teacher should be subjected to a more severe training and be compelled, as in Prussia, to pledge himself to serve as a teacher in the Dominion for at least three years, under a sufficient penalty. Parents would thereby be assured of a better class of teachers by the raising of the dignity of the profession and young men would not be allured into the already overcrowded walks in life by the prospect of an immediate remunerative employment to be used as a stepping stone to something else.

*Second.*—The introduction of technical or industrial training into our high schools.

*Third.*—That after the age of fifteen the pupils' fees in the high school shall be so fixed that each pupil may be self-maintaining,

It is a question of consideration whether a difference should not be made between boys and girls, as young women are not affected to an equal degree by the considerations arising from stress of competition, and the refinement and womanly education of woman is of direct benefit to the state in the proper bringing up of children and the civilizing influence they have upon men.

*Fourth.*—In order to provide for the education of men of ability, who cannot afford to pay the regular fees, the precedent, long established by the English Public Schools and universities, should be adopted, and a liberal system of scholarships instituted, whereby a clever boy may receive a free education from the time he leaves the Public School, through the High School, University, School of Science, or any profession he may select. This will not only prove a great incentive to work, but also provide a safeguard to the State against any chance of losing the services of a man of

superior endowments by reason of his parents' inability to pay the cost of education ; a much more sensible and economical plan we submit, than the method of indiscriminate free education, at present adopted, in order to avoid such a catastrophe.

*Fifth.*—That the Public and High Schools, so far as the general education of boys is concerned, be restored to the position originally intended for them, the standard of the Public Schools being raised so as to supply a complete course in rudimentary education, and the High Schools conducted more nearly on the lines of a Grammar School, as a preparation for the University.

*Sixth.*—That by occasional illustrated lectures, both at the High Schools and Universities, the attention of pupils be drawn to the agricultural resources of our undeveloped country, and at the same time the true conditions, chances and prospects of business and professional life be laid before them. It may be argued that this does not come under the head of Education ; although we must admit that for the student at the most critical period of his life such information is of the greatest importance and it may be the means of saving many citizens to the country by leading her young men to a wise choice of occupation. This suggestion we propose to deal with more fully at a later date under the head of Colonization.

*Seventh.*—In order that our young men may be encouraged in the acquisition of culture and higher education without being forced to leave their daily business, and those whose better judgment leads them to enter into business at an early age may not be deprived of the advantages of a more advanced education, every possible encouragement be given to the University Extension System, lately adopted by Toronto University, and, in addition to this, in connection with our Mechanics Institutes, a regular course of extension lectures and examinations be provided on the level of our High School System.

It is not without a certain feeling of diffidence that we have made these criticisms and suggestions. For everybody must be conscious that our System of Education, as it stands, is the result of infinitely more conscientious thought and study, than we have been able to give to the subject, and it is not likely that the difficulties we have pointed out, can have entirely escaped the notice of those to whose province these matters peculiarly belong. There are two sides to every question. The remarks we have made may be taken as a crude *ex parte* statement of the views held by a large section of the tax-payers who are anxious to be satisfied that their money is spent in the interests of the country and to be informed of the wide principles involved, which necessitate the subordination of more apparent considerations to the symmetrical perfection of our Educational System.

## Tariff and Colonization.

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It is strange that although population and capital, which follows population, are recognized as the two main desideratums of a new country, in the reported speeches of the present political campaign, we have seen no direct reference to the relation that the tariff question bears to the all-important interests of colonization.

It has frequently been observed that the tide of population throughout Western Civilization has for some years been steadily flowing from the country to the cities. The growth of this movement appears to have been cotemporaneous and parallel with the spread of education and the increasing facilities of communication, the one affording the desire, and the other the opportunity. At the same time the movement has been further stimulated by the fall of price in the products of the farm and the consequent lowering of the profits to be made in the occupation of farming.

In Canada we find no exception to this rule. In 1881 the urban population composed 22.8, in 1891, 33.2 of the total population of the Dominion. It is well known that work is not nearly so plentiful in the cities as the applicants for work : it is evident that, with the continued spread of education, the movement to the cities must increase and the standard of ability necessary to ensure success must be constantly rising. At the same time, all will admit that the man, who is only so far successful as to make a bare living, enjoys a more healthy and pleasant life in the country than in the crowded back purlicus of a great city.

This is indeed the great problem of the age. We may try to ignore it, we may try to defer the consideration of the



question to a more convenient season, but some day it must be faced—and solved. We have a sharp reminder every year in the demand upon our charity. It is safe to say that in the last two years hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent in charity in both Montreal and Toronto. While in New York, it has been stated that the enormous sum of \$22,000,000 was expended during the winter of 1893-4 in the maintenance of the unemployed. In Canada, as we are well aware, the movement has a further significance, for it is chiefly from the surplus population of the cities that our citizens drift to the United States.

We cannot change human nature; the speculative possibilities of city life must always have an attraction to a large number of men. It is evident, then, that we must first find employment in the cities, which will again stimulate the industry of the farm, and we must further supplement this by the publication at regular intervals of the real condition of the labour market and the spread of accurate information respecting employment in the cities side by side with the education of the young, by the scientific conduct of home colonization among our own people and the intelligent improvement of both the social and profitable sides of country life, in which field indeed, if we may believe the reports of the experiments lately made at Halle, in Germany, electricity would seem in the near future to be destined to work a transformation. These are as yet unexplored fields, but it is gratifying to note that under the protective policy of the Canadian government, between the years 1881 and 1891, the amount of wages paid increased over \$40,000,000, while the number of men employed in manufactures increased over 112,000, a population which, it must not be forgotten, directly or indirectly, gave employment to a host of merchants, artisans and professional men.

On the other hand free trade, we are told, will give us activity in the carrying trade, cheap living, low prices and low wages. Activity in the carrying trade will bring additional profits to the stockholders, mostly foreign, of our

railway companies; cheap living will be appreciated by our salaried citizens, but it will facilitate the movement from the country to the cities in search of occupation without affording employment. Low wages and low prices will, we submit, through change of mind or of country, gradually empty the Dominion of many of the advocates of free trade.

What draws a man from one country to another? What leads young Canadians to go to American cities? The prospect of a higher wage or a higher commercial profit. Not one man in ten ever calculates on the cost of living, although this, indeed, is recognized by our Canadian Banks who make an extra allowance to the clerks in the branches in the American cities. And so, with increased high wages under a high tariff Government in the United States and the lowering of prices in Canada, we may expect that country to draw more young men from Canada and to attract a greater proportion of the emigrants from Europe.

Another feature appears to have been overlooked by our political economists: While under free trade the markets of Canada will be thrown open to the world, the tariff wall of the United States still remains unlowered, unless, indeed, the people of the United States, who have not been persuaded by the public spirited example of Great Britain, should be so impressed with the intelligence or magnanimity of the Canadian voter, as to follow his example. Just as, under the stress of the McKinley Bill, many of the manufacturers of England, who are largely dependant upon the American market, came across the Atlantic to make arrangements for the transfer of their factories and men to the United States, and as under a Canadian protective policy, American manufacturers have in late years established branch factories to catch the Canadian trade, a movement which is gradually growing as the Canadian market becomes appreciated, so, under a free trade policy, it will pay the Canadian manufacturer to move his establishment over the border, in order that he may have access to the markets on both sides of the line, and the am-

bitious border towns in the United States will gladly pay a bonus to cover the cost of moving. If the farmer's son, educated at the public expense, now finds it difficult to secure employment in the nicer occupations in Canada and is inclined to look abroad for a means of livelihood, he will then be able to hesitate no longer, for, the factory hands following their employers, they again must be followed by the merchants and professional men, who are dependant upon them for a living.

The existence of parties appears to be necessary to carry on the Government of the country. The rough hewing and shaping has been completed, and in a country with no foreign policy and an eminently democratic Government, little remains to be done, but the work of development and administration. The Opposition parties, therefore, both in the Dominion and Provincial Houses, find it difficult to discover any public question, outside of questions of expenditure and religious strife, which they can make a party issue. To this we must attribute the persistent and protean character of the tariff policy now presented to the country. With a revenue tariff, annexation to the United States, and Commercial Union already rejected by the people, and free trade as it is in England, now placed before us, every phase of the question would appear to have been exhausted. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that there is no force which, in late years, has retarded the prosperity and development of this continent so much as the uncertainty of tariff, and there are few questions of public interest more complicated and more difficult for the masses, or, for the matter of that, for the most educated to understand, which is, indeed, amply demonstrated by the vacillating character of popular sentiment in the United States. So long as tariff remains the great party issue, there must always be a leaning towards extreme views, arising from the Opposition of parties and the natural tendencies of popular Government, and, consequently an ever present danger of a radical change in the policy of the Government at each general election. It

would be the greatest boon both to Canada and the United States if this question could be eliminated from the domain of party politics, if some general outline could be accepted, and the details settled by a committee representing both of the great political factions.

It is not within the scope of our subject to dilate on the impossibility of raising a sufficient revenue in Canada without a protective tariff, on the absence of analogy between the conditions of England and of Canada, on the distinction between Free trade and Fair trade, and on the growing feeling in England in favour of protection, first evidenced by Lord Salisbury's well-known utterance in the Midland counties, when he told the impatient manufacturers of Great Britain who found their markets cut off by the McKinley tariff of the United States, that it seemed that the time had come when nations would have to fight and defend themselves by the tariff; but it is a circumstance, not without a peculiar significance that there is less to be said for free trade than for any of the other policies which have been placed before the people, and, if the electorate of Canada give substantial evidence of the recognition of this fact at the approaching elections, it is not impossible that this desirable end may in the not far distant future be attained. Not only would manufacturers and capitalists be reasonably secure then in making investments, but the valuable time and thought which has hitherto been lavished upon the tariff question and the energies which have been devoted to the discouragement of immigration by publicly decrying the country, its Government and resources, in order to further party ends, might be concentrated upon the equally, if not more, important and urgent problems of scientific colonization, the intelligent cultivation of the soil and the development of the vast natural resources of the country.

## Colonization a Practical Science.

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### I.

HOW little evidence we see among the general public of any intelligent interest in the work of colonization! There is a certain vague feeling of disappointment that our country is not being filled up more rapidly, a certain consciousness of the need of more system, but beyond an occasional cry on the part of the press for a better class of settlers, no attempt has been made to criticize or suggest any change in the methods adopted; and yet a careful study of the results of our efforts will afford plenty of food for serious reflection.

The difference between the birth and death rates in Canada, according to the reports in the last census, was, in 1881, 17.00 per 1,000, and, in 1891, 14.70 per 1,000. We may safely, then, conclude that the natural rate of increase in Canada for 10 years is, at least, 15.00 per cent. From the same authority we obtain the following figures of the percentage of the actual increase in population during the decade from 1881 to 1891: Ontario, 9.73; Quebec, 9.53; Nova Scotia, 2.23; New Brunswick, 0.00; Manitoba, 144.05; British Columbia, 98.49; Prince Edward Island, 0.17; the North West Territories, 75.33. During this period, in the country west of Ontario, the native born population increased by 110,365 or over 85 per cent., which may, no doubt, partially account for the deficit in the older Provinces at any rate in Ontario. In the same decade the immi-

gration to the Dominion, as shown by the returns of the Government immigration agents, was 578,846, and by the entries of settlers effects at the customs was 307,000 or a total of 886,000. (It must be remarked, however, that a large percentage of these are in reality immigrants *en route* to the U.S.) The actual increase in the foreign born population, which we may assume shows fairly well the net results of the efforts of the Government, the C.P.R. and Hudson Bay Co., and all other agencies was 38,054, of which it would be fair to conclude that two-thirds, say 25,000, may be placed to the credit of the Government. We have not been able to arrive at an accurate estimate of the amount expended on immigration by the Government during these ten years, but we observe by the Government reports that from 1879 to 1890 inclusive the total expenditure on immigration was \$3,119,109, or an average of over \$250,000 per annum, which would make the expenditure in decade of which we are speaking about \$2,500,000, or \$100 for every immigrant that remains in the country, secured by the Government. It is remarkable that the members of the Opposition, at Ottawa, usually not slow to take advantage of any point, which tells in their favour, have never once attempted to make use of the lamentably small increase reported in our foreign population as a ground for criticism of the immigration methods adopted by our Government. Perhaps they are conscious that this is a direct and inevitable result upon the most sensitive of markets of their own consistent policy of decrying the Dominion in their writings and public speeches both in the country and out. At any rate, to this policy of theirs must be attributed in some measure, the fact that upwards of half a million of immigrants have in ten years passed through Canada to the country which they so persistently recommend; a step which many of the same immigrants have greatly regretted, and many are now endeavouring to retrace.

The conduct of colonization, under the uniting influences of steam and electricity, and the opportunities

thus afforded from time to time to observe the phenomena that appear in the development of new countries may now be said to have been raised to the dignity of a practical science. Gradually certain principles have come to the surface, and, taking shape, have become defined and recognized by those who take a thoughtful interest in the march of our spreading civilization.

The figures we have given are startling, and, at first sight, suggest some peculiar defect in our immigration system, but, upon investigation, we find that Australia, with all the advantage of its insular position, during the above mentioned twelve years, as the result of an expenditure of \$25,000,000, only succeeded in securing a gross immigration of 2,563,279 persons; and the constitutional flightiness of a restless population to which we, also, with our great border line, are peculiarly subjected, is shown by the fact that they only retained less than one-third of this number as permanent settlers (718,427). They spent, that is, \$35 for each immigrant that remained. The puny results of the enormous expenditure of money in immigration, both by Canada and Australia, naturally lead to the conclusion that the work has not been conducted in a scientific manner, and that the development of Government departments does not keep pace with the world of thought. In the hope of leading to an intelligent discussion of the subject, we will briefly touch upon some of the more prominent points in connection with the spread of information and organization of settlers, which naturally occur to one who gives careful thought to the subject, adding such suggestions, as, with our limited experience, we think may be worthy of consideration.

Information respecting new countries is chiefly distributed for popular use through the medium of emigration pamphlets, for the most part compiled by railway and land companies. A noticeable feature in this form of literature is that, while in general description it is usually very attractive, as a rule, it is not sufficiently wide, or specific, to cover the many points upon which information is sought. This is

shown by the strings of leading questions, which all well-known settlers are, from time to time, called upon to answer through the mail. An unavoidable drawback is that, being ostensibly drawn up *ex parte* in the interests of those seeking settlers, it is not received without reservation, or a suspicion of colouring, and this, notwithstanding the insertion of letters from old settlers, which now appear to form a striking feature ; for, unless these letters are fairly selected, the presumption arises that they show the bright side only.

An excellent remedy for the first of these defects is furnished by the action of the Board of Trade of the City of Los Angeles, who, in 1892, offered a prize for the best set of specific questions and answers for the use of intending settlers in Southern California. Several hundred copies of the prize series, containing over two hundred questions and answers of great value, were quickly taken up by settlers and visitors for the benefit of their friends in the East.

This indeed is the natural method of seeking information and in this form it is most easily absorbed. Dr. Brewer was a shrewd man and recognized the value of this principle as a means of education ; there are few of us who cannot recall lively recollections of the "Child's Guide to Knowledge," with which we chiefly associate his name. Such a publication issued from each of the Provinces of the Dominion, and periodically and methodically kept up to date, would be found of the greatest service to successful colonization, and would be greatly appreciated both by those who are seeking, and those who are supplying information ; by carefully noting the enquiries made to the emigration agents and at the office of the High Commissioner in England the wants of intending settlers can be easily watched, and additions made from time to time.

The second difficulty has been appreciated and met by our Government, who, presumably, at great expense, sent out deputations of farmers from Great Britain and the United States to report on the resources of Canada, as the representatives of farming communities. Our Government, too, have been quick to make use of the voluntary services of clergy-



men and others, in lecturing through the country, and, if we are rightly informed, are making a practice of supplying, gratis, a series of stereoscopic views descriptive of the country to anyone who is willing to undertake this work.

It is only lately that the opportunities for missionary work through the medium of the schools have begun to be appreciated. Although, indeed, some years ago, much enthusiasm was aroused by a competition in free hand drawing between the schools of England, Canada and Australia, in which the gold medal was won by a school in Ontario.

In the schools of Great Britain we find young people of the better classes drawn together from all parts of the surrounding country, and in the higher class of schools, from all parts of Great Britain, affording a fertile ground for the reception of the seeds of interest in our country to bear fruit at some future date, or perhaps directly, through the medium of the pupil, or the school magazine, in the emigration of some other member of the family.

During the winter months, illustrated lectures are always welcomed by the pupils, and in view of the growing feeling that it is the duty of the masters to afford a means of instruction respecting life in the countries in which many of the pupils are destined to make their living, it is not unlikely that the expenses of a lecturer will be gladly paid. An important step has lately been taken by our High Commissioner in the introduction of "The Canadian Reader," an immigration pamphlet into the schools in England, which is eagerly sought after by teachers as an interesting means of imparting knowledge respecting this country.

A valuable suggestion in this connection has been unconsciously made by a school mistress in Valparaiso, Indiana, who, lately, wrote to the Government School Inspector, at Kingston, Ontario, proposing that the children in her school should, as an exercise, write short descriptions of their life, and exchange with some schools in Canada for letters of a similar description, in order that the young people might be

brought in touch with one another. The School Inspector, we are informed, with a conception of statesmanship, apparently bounded by the limits of his department, assented to the proposal, and such an arrangement has been made with the children of a Kingston School. The intelligent editor of the newspaper in which this information appeared allowed the item to pass without notice. This suggests a train of possibilities which might be productive of most far-reaching results. Let our Government at Ottawa and the Provincial Educational Departments proclaim a truce, and, together with the educational authorities in England, carefully consider the best means of turning to an international advantage the opportunities afforded by the organization of young people in schools.

The suggestion of the Valparaiso schoolmistress, as we have said, is a valuable one; but we need hardly point out, that, in the interests of Canada, the exchange of letters should be between our Canadian schools and the schools of Great Britain, and between the schools in Ontario and the North-West and those of our Eastern Provinces. One distinctive merit in this proposal, which will commend it to the public, is that it necessitates little or no expenditure. We are, therefore, in the position of the man, who has everything to gain and nothing to lose.

In the work of keeping alive the interest in colonization, a useful example has been afforded by the periodical magazines of the English church missionary societies; a noticeable feature in which is the element of personal news. The establishment of a monthly magazine upon these lines, dealing with colonization matters entirely, and representing the interests of the Government, the C. P. R. and the other numerous interests concerned, would afford a means of communication between the settlers and their friends in the Old Country, and furnish a valuable addition to the present supply of emigration literature. A journal, too, of this description would be received in Clubs and Reading rooms, where pamphlets would be thrown aside.

We cannot refrain from some remark upon the inactivity, in past years, of our Provincial governments, with perhaps the single exception of Quebec, in the work of colonization within the province, and the absolute repudiation by our Dominion Government of any interest in moving population from one province to another.

The efforts of the C. P. R. have been mainly directed to the agricultural population of Ontario; but there has been no attempt to reclaim our population from the cities and towns in the East, no introduction of immigration literature as "Readers" into the schools of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or unfortunate Newfoundland, no attempt to check the draining of population by the unnatural forcing of higher education in Ontario, no talk of "assisted" migration at home. "Back to the Land" is the cry now in Great Britain. Home Colonies have been established for the city unemployed in England and the array of literature on the subject is formidable. Without let or hindrance the population of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick drift to the United States, and the soup given by Toronto and Montreal only serves to afford a breathing time to seek for occupation in some city across the line. It will, no doubt, be said that each Province can more than attend to the wants of their own citizens, but the fact remains that they have not done so. Moreover, experience has shown, however illogical or untrue it may be, that to a restless and unsettled population, the farthest fields have always seemed the greenest, and opportunities near at hand have been despised. Consequently inter-provincial colonization appears to be a necessity. A citizen saved is worth many immigrants gained. It would seem to be far wiser and more economical instead of paying \$100 to secure a single permanent immigrant from Europe, to give free to our native born Canadians the best and choicest of our crown lands and to lend them all the money that they need for the purchase of all necessary stock and supplies. We have lately spent large sums of money to recover prodigal Canadians from the United States, many of

whom have been allured thither by misrepresentation, misconception and coloured statements. Here is a splendid opportunity to embody the experiences of these men for the use of immigrants passing through the country and of our surplus city population, in order that they may be led to agree with us in the belief that colonization, like charity, should begin at home.

## II.

It is estimated that in the city of Chicago there are thirty-six firms and companies engaged in the work of persuading people to move from the Eastern States to the undeveloped lands of the West, some of them doing a legitimate business, others less scrupulous in their methods, but all, as might be expected, with a keen eye to business. The most successful and reliable of these attribute their success to the devotion of their energies to a good class of people and to the systematic working up of the connections of each settler they obtain.

We may profitably learn a lesson from their example and lay down, as a first principle, that scientific colonization consists, not in the adoption of arbitrary methods, but rather in stimulating the natural channels of connection with the outside world. Assuming this to be correct, how can we incorporate this principle into our system of colonization in Canada?

It has been a subject of dispute whether it is the wiser policy for colonists to court assimilation in a new country by making a point of associating with the native born residents of the country, or to form separate communities. It is largely a question of numbers, but different rules and reasons would seem to apply in business and agricultural pursuits. In the latter, except for social reasons, men are not so often brought into contact with their fellows; and Canadian wheat, grown by a Cockney, will fetch as high a price as that of equal quality grown by a native born Manitoban.

We have seen notable examples of the success of combination in the settlements founded by Germans, Icelanders, Mennonites and Norwegians. It is, indeed, a matter of necessity among foreigners, who cannot speak the language of the country, and it is certain that for the English speaking tenderfoot there is no small attraction to a particular community in the knowledge that he will there find neighbours with whom he has a bond of union and sympathy in the traditions and associations of former days and a similarity of tastes and habits formed in early life. Only those who have tried it can explain the hardships arising from uncongenial surroundings. This principle has been fully appreciated by a few private individuals and companies, who have been engaged in colonization work. But while the formation of colonies on a local or social basis has proved to be a powerful attraction to settlers, the colonies formed on this plan, composed of English speaking settlers, do not, so far as we have been able to ascertain, appear to have proved an unqualified success. As examples of failure, or at least of doubtful success, we may quote the Rugby colony in Tennessee, the Close colony in Minnesota, the John Bull colony in California, the Welsh colony in Patagonia and the Australian colony in Chili. This may be due to the fact that the English race are slow to give up ideas and habits formed in their previous life and to adapt themselves to the conditions of a new country, a characteristic which is necessarily accentuated in settlements formed upon this plan.

The work of utilizing with safety this principle of social attraction is greatly facilitated in Canada, for we have the two ends of the chain already formed. In Dublin, Glasgow and Liverpool are government agents, in touch with the people in the districts under their charge, while, in Canada, we have in active working order different patriotic societies, such as St. Georges', St. Andrew's, St. David's and St. Patrick's. The question now arises, how can we put life into the connecting links and keep in constant activity the channels of communication?

Objections have from time to time been raised against patriotic societies on the ground that the man who comes to settle in this country should become a Canadian and cut himself adrift from old associations, and that these societies prevent assimilation. But human nature has been too strong. The exigencies of business competition have proved a sufficient incentive to make the new comer assimilate for all business and social purposes, and no English, Scotch or Welshman, who has come to Canada, will say that he has suffered in material progress from the fact that he has met his own countrymen at occasional convivial meetings. These societies are no more objectionable than the numberless benevolent societies with which the country is honeycombed, and not nearly so harmful as the custom now prevalent among Canadians of carrying Dominion politics, with an absolute disregard of principle or reason, into the management of provincial or municipal affairs. Hitherto, our patriotic societies have confined themselves to benevolent work and the assistance of poor countrymen. The addition to this useful work of the duties of colonization will give them a special importance and usefulness in the development of the Dominion. The proposal should not be unacceptable to their members, for every man in Canada is directly and indirectly interested in the success of colonization. The work of putting life into these Bodies lies with the Government, the C. P. R. and other large corporations holding land in the country, and the principle of life is Cash. The great power for usefulness that they possess cannot be denied; the emigrant that comes to friends is the most likely to remain, and emigration literature, published under the auspices of the patriotic societies, would be received by their respective countrymen with a confidence no government could secure. In view of our abandonment of assisted immigration, and as a further proof of the importance of stimulating the power of social attraction, it is interesting to note that the United States Commissioners report that no less than sixty per cent. of all the immigrants to the United

States go to that country upon tickets that have been pre-paid for them by their friends. We need not, at this stage, discuss the details of any possible arrangement between the government and these societies. If all parties once realize the great mutual advantages to be gained, there appear to be no serious difficulties of organization to be encountered. By making use of the magazine which we have before advocated as the organ of each society and by the insertion of items of current interest in connection with the newly arrived settlers and the growth of colonies, settlers will be led naturally to send copies home for the information of their friends, and the judicious distribution of the magazine and other pamphlets could be further promoted by following, as far as possible, the methods adopted by the Chicago colonizers.

Following the analogy of the patriotic societies, we would urge that every possible encouragement be given to the formation in our North-West and in Ontario of a society composed of settlers from the further Eastern Provinces. Something may be done in this way to counteract the constantly increasing ties of attraction to the United States. On the same principle of social attraction it has been suggested that an organization be formed, composed of the more educated classes. It is well known that the great drawback that the prospect of permanent settlement in a new country presents to the average man of education is the fear that he will there not find men of equal intellectual calibre with whom he can exchange ideas. The destiny of a large percentage of our university graduates, endowed with mediocre ability and without interest in business circles, is to eke out a bare existence in the lower ranks of the professions, for all the connecting links between our universities and the outside world lie in this direction. Year by year the difficulty of finding employment for such men is likely to increase; the channels of life, like the channels of trade, subject of course to the compulsion of necessity, soon become fixed and difficult to divert. It is most important, therefore, that some link should be established between our

educational establishments and the active world of producers. To effect this, it is necessary to have some tangible object, to which the interest of our scholars may be attracted. Among university men, both in Canada and Great Britain, and among English public school men, there is *esprit de corps*, which, if once set in motion, would soon take shape in an organization of this description, and the periodical reports of their progress in the university and school magazines would effectively keep in motion the channels of communication.

The principle of social attraction gives, as it were, a compound importance to the question of the selection of settlers ; for we may reasonably assume that each immigrant of the higher grades leaves behind him a number of acquaintances in similar grades to his own, some of whom may be persuaded by his example to follow in his footsteps. It is unfortunate that in this respect we are, and must always be, at variance with the Old Country, for while Great Britain is naturally anxious to get rid of her surplus population from the lowest level, we are equally anxious to draw from the middle. Our Government, as the result of experience, has for some time ceased to look with favour upon assisted immigration ; but, irrespective of this policy, the work of importing the poorer class of immigrants is occasionally undertaken by philanthropists, whose efforts, unfortunately, too often, from lack of experience, do not redound to the benefit of the country, or the colonies they attempt to found. Many complaints have from time to time appeared in the press that our immigration agents in Great Britain do not use any discretion in the selection of immigrants. Those who have least to leave behind are most easily persuaded to emigrate. Human nature is human nature, even among immigration agents. So long as the agent has no personal interest in making a selection, we cannot expect any noticeable change in this respect. Certain concessions are made by the Canadian Pacific Railway and by the Government to immigrants, and by virtue of these we are



in a position to dictate ; at any rate we are in a position to demand, as a condition for these concessions, that the immigrant should make a sworn statement of his circumstances and the remuneration of the agent might be fixed on the basis of a per capita commission or bonus on a sliding scale according to the financial standing of the settler.

Our great prairies, with the civilization they imply, represent not only a huge national investment, to which each man indirectly contributes, but a trust for generations yet to come, the conduct of which demands the united wisdom of the best thought and practical experience the country can supply. The attraction and absorption into our system of the population of other countries cannot be successfully conducted without a due recognition of the many sides and weaknesses of human nature, and a clear appreciation of wide principles only to be learnt by practical experience. The responsibility is felt to be a personal one by many thoughtful citizens interested in the growth of the country ; and interest in the subject, though perhaps often vague and unintelligent, is widespread among the people. The difficulties and inadequate results, which have hitherto attended the settlement of the country, all point to the wisdom of adopting some system which, while nursing and educating the popular interest, will make use of a powerful force of attraction, which has hitherto largely been allowed to go to waste.

Those able Ministers to whom the supervision of this work has been entrusted will be the first to admit that it is only by utilizing more fully the accumulated experience and assistance of actual settlers that we can ever hope to secure an adequate return for the money invested and the treatment of colonization as a practical science.

## Comparative Colonization.

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Civilization moves quickly. The increased facilities for rapid communication by the shortening of distance and time have bound nations and countries more closely together. The government of men and the direction of civilization are no longer restricted in their progress by the limited experience of one country assisted by the wider history of the rest ; but, with the aid of method and skilful management, each can now learn and profit by the contemporary experiences of the rest.

We have not, as yet, accustomed our eyes to the wider range of vision, but important steps have already been taken in this direction, and gradually we can feel our way to take full advantage of the opportunities thus brought within our reach.

At a meeting of the Imperial Institute held in London last December, to discuss what steps could be taken to carry out the ideas suggested in a paper recently read before that august body by Mr. Ilbert, upon the motion of the Lord Chancellor a resolution was passed to the effect "That it is expedient to establish a Society of Comparative Legislation with the object of promoting knowledge of the course of legislation in different countries, more particularly in the several parts of Her Majesty's dominions and in the United States." In the course of his remarks at this meeting Mr. Ilbert is reported to have said that there were at present sixty legislatures at work in the different parts of the British dominions and that an accurate knowledge of their proceedings would do a great deal towards checking hasty and imperfect generalizations.

Important as the result of this meeting undoubtedly is in affording a convenient assistance both to the students and the makers of law in all English-speaking countries, the application of the main principle involved is a matter of far greater value and significance in the conduct of colonization in the truer and wider sense including the direction of the vanguard of advancing civilization ; for colonization deals not only with the advertising of the natural resources of new countries, but with large movements of population, the peculiarities of different races and classes of men, and the many sides of human nature. The principles of colonization, therefore, are no less wide and far-reaching than the principles of law, and they can only be ascertained from the observance of phenomena throughout the whole length of the line in the countries to which immigration is directed. But unlike the science of law, the fundamental principles of colonization are as yet imperfectly understood, for the treatment of the subject has hitherto been desultory and confined to limited fields. Thinking men have not had access to concurrent reports and expressions of thought in other countries, and consequently the study has been neglected from lack of sufficient material, upon which accurate generalizations could be formed.

There are few subjects more important from a national point of view. On the one hand, Great Britain is vitally concerned in the wise disposition of her surplus population and the relief of overcrowding in the cities. She is bidding farewell to thousands of her citizens, who, each year, by stress of competition, are forced to leave her shores, and, as the centre of the Empire, she is interested in keeping them, if possible, from straying outside the British dominions. On the other hand, each of the British colonies, to meet the expected demands of a rapidly increasing population, have burdened themselves with taxation for the erection of great public works. Their chief wealth consists in undeveloped resources, which are valueless without the magic touch of capital and labour for which they depend upon colonization

to supply ; while in the conduct of colonization they annually expend vast sums of money with most disproportionate results.

There are few subjects of greater interest from a human point of view. To the young man, full of energy and hope, to the drudge in the city office, to the farm labourer with his apparent hopeless prospects in Europe, colonization offers great attractions. The contrast to the life under older civilizations, and the many difficulties to be overcome, all have a peculiar and irresistible interest of their own, both for the settler and the spectator, an interest which has lately become more general by the growth of the spirit of emigration, for there is now scarcely a hearth or a home in Great Britain, where some member of the family, a relative or friend, is not making his living in a foreign country.

And yet, with all this, as we have said, there is no subject of public interest at the present day of which the scientific study has in the past been more generally neglected.

The difficulty lies in the lack of system. The official returns that lie on the minister's tables do not appear to reach, or at any rate to be understood by the people. The solutions of the problems suggested by these returns can only be arrived at by wide experience among the settlers themselves. There is no machinery to educate and collect the thoughts and observations of experienced settlers or to define the lines upon which information is sought, and there is no provision made for recording for future use the product of thought or the lessons of the past. Now and again, in the ephemeral literature of the day, we see valuable thoughts and suggestions. Rising like bubbles to the surface, they attract attention for a moment and then fall back without sign into the unfathomed sea of experience from which they come.

It may, perhaps, interest the reader, who has not given thought to the subject, briefly to mention a few of the more important questions which may be considered under the head of colonization. They may be divided into three heads : the movements of population, missionary work, and the direction of settlers.

Under the first head we may place the tendencies of emigration from different European countries, the difference between the gross and net immigration to each colony, the relation between the urban and rural populations and the reasons for the movement of population to the cities. These questions are at present more or less fully dealt with in the official reports of the different colonies. Under the head of missionary work we may consider a comparison of the cost of immigration, the effect and extent of misrepresentation, the best means of commanding the confidence of intending settlers, the power of social attraction between colonists and their friends in the Old Country, the influence of this element in affording pecuniary assistance to emigrants, the best means of stimulating this influence and the opportunities for imparting information through the schools. Under the head of the direction of settlers we may mention the assistance of the unemployed in migration from the cities in the colonies to the farm, the peculiar difficulties or adaptability of different nationalities and different classes of men, the effect of previous training, juvenile immigration the success of philanthropic emigration, assisted immigration, the formation of government colonies as opposed to haphazard settlement, hamlet settlement, the best means of imparting instruction and advice to settlers, the effect of the sale of government lands to speculators, the formation of co-operative associations, the utility of irrigation and legislation affecting the control of irrigation. We might continue the list almost *ad infinitum*, but enough has been said to show the importance of the subject, the imperfect knowledge that we possess, and the necessity of some system of comparative record.

Just at the present time the consideration of this question has for us in Canada a peculiar and, indeed, overwhelming importance, for the rapid growth of the country in the near future greatly depends on the wise conduct of our colonization during the next few years

Just as in the Southern States, where King Cotton

reigned supreme, the fall of that monarch was followed by a period of gloom and depression, until, under the direction of an intelligent government, there suddenly sprang up a more healthy and prosperous civilization of diversified products, so, now, in our North-West, with the fall of the price of wheat, we are in a critical stage of transition, and the gospel of mixed farming and self-maintenance is driving out a civilization founded upon one product, and dependent upon a foreign market. The wave of immigration during the past ten years from several causes has passed in thousands through our country to the Western States, but already it is whispered that Canada offers better advantages for the immigrant. We have then a double task immediately before us, to blazon this report to the world, and to speed the return to prosperity, taking care that the new era of civilization is founded not upon the fancies of inexperienced settlers, but on the soundest and wisest principles. The opportunity calls for a supreme effort, and, in our actions, we shall need all the help that wisdom and experience can supply.

The importance of a right understanding of comparative colonization has been demonstrated by the political speeches during the present campaign. Conclusions have been drawn on the public platform from the fact that we have not retained the immigration that we have gained, conclusions, which, if they had been left uncontradicted, would have misled the public mind, and which, we believe, would never have been made, if the speakers had had the opportunity to investigate the concurrent efforts of other countries, from which we learn that in the United States an immigration of 10,000,000 is unaccounted for in the census returns, and that New Zealand and Australia have only succeeded in retaining one third of the immigration to their shores.

In the construction of the machinery to produce a comparative record, it will be necessary to devise some means to provide a communicating link between the Government immigration department in each British colony and the men who have opportunities for practical experience

among the settlers ; and, by mutual consent, public attention must be simultaneously drawn, in each colony, to the solution of the same problems and to questions of common interest. To carry out this object, it will be necessary to form associations among the people for the discussion of these questions, or, as we have suggested before, to use the Patriotic Societies for this purpose, to secure the co-operation of the press, and to establish at regular intervals in each colony a system of popular conventions to afford an opportunity for general discussion of the problems of colonization. From the reports of these conventions, assisted by the departmental reports of each colony and of the United States, the comparative record can be compiled.

The discussion of this subject would appear particularly opportune at the present time, as a possible further step in the work already commenced by the Intercolonial Conference at Ottawa, and another link in the chain to bind the outlying portions of the Empire more closely together.

## Government Colonies.

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No one who has studied the subject can fail to be impressed with one noticeable difference between the first attempts at colonization from Great Britain and the system or lack of system in vogue at the present day. In the early history of the settlement of America, emigration was, from several causes, of necessity, directed to individual colonies. At the present day, the altered conditions of the country, the increased facilities for travel and communication and the immunity from hostile marauders, has, to a large extent, overcome the necessity of simultaneous, or rapid colonization, in large numbers to any one given locality, and has tended towards individual or haphazard settlement. The stream of emigration, instead of flowing in one or two channels, has been diverted into many, or, rather, to be more accurate, has been spread, like a flood—a thin one, it may be—without aim or direction all over the country. A flourishing settlement, which has already acquired a certain degree of civilization, may be said to be able to take care of itself, with the aid of general emigration literature and the personal efforts of the settlers among their friends, provided that the locality is wisely chosen, and the community has the foundations of permanent success. But cheap lands are not always obtainable in the vicinity of the older settlements, and, consequently, many of the immigrants who come to our shores must of necessity turn their attention to uninhabited districts.

The man who, with full knowledge of what he is doing, meditates emigrating under these circumstances, must be of



a very brave and sanguine disposition. Canada may seem small from a distance, but upon arriving in the country, if he has not thought of it before, he finds that he has no objective point, and, if he has not the time and money to look about him, he must choose his location as a matter of chance. He is subjected to isolation, a hardship felt most by the women; he is deprived of the element of civilization, churches and schools; he lives in hopes that it is a mere question of time, and all this must eventually come to him, but of this he has not even a reasonable certainty; he is conscious, or perhaps he isn't, that he is ignorant of the ways of farming suitable to this country. In any event he needs assistance and advice.

The same lack of system is not without its injurious effect upon the country. We have seen it to be the universal experience of new countries that the retention of settlers is more difficult than the work of attraction, and, if we doubt the necessity of guidance and direction from a national point of view, we have only to compare the possible home products of our Territories and Western Provinces with the list of imports into these Provinces, a comparison which has been carefully drawn up in the report of the Agricultural Department of the Province of British Columbia.

The only remedy for this condition of things is the formation of the nucleus of colonies by the Government and the attraction of settlers, not by compulsion, but through motives of self-interest, by wide advertisement and the organization of settlers' excursions to the colonies formed. This will entail the erection of buildings at the start to be used for schools and public worship, the building of an hotel or boarding house for the reception of settlers, the prevention of speculative holdings, the appointment of a resident agent, and the appointment of a committee of experienced settlers to assist the newly arrived colonists by lectures and personal discussion and to help in the formation of co-operative associations, which now form so noticeable a feature in well-conducted agricultural communities.

The appreciation of the benefits of this method of settlement has resulted in the formation of Colonies by philanthropists and benevolent associations, in most cases practically amateurs, and the total or partial failure of nearly all these experiments in Canada will in all probability be urged as an argument against the Government assuming the risk of damaging its prestige by failure ; but we have found that it is the opinion of experienced men that there is no necessity for failure, if the same study and careful attention were given to all the details of management as men give to their ordinary business affairs, which is indeed confirmed by the success of the Colony System of Immigration in California.

Hamlet, or village settlement, the great panacea for isolation in the fruit growing districts of the Western States, is thought by some to be impossible in our North-West on account of the large size of the farms ; but that this difficulty is not insuperable is shown by the success which has attended the attempts at village settlement by the Icelanders and Mennonites. We learn from Mr. Schantz, a prominent leader of the Mennonites in Berlin, Ontario, that these settlements are formed, like the original French-Canadian settlements in Quebec, in long parallel farms, two hundred feet wide by about forty rods in depth. It has been found that those living in these villages make greater progress at first than the settlers in isolated farms, but the distance from the house to the farthest fields is an undoubted drawback, and involves a great expenditure of time to the farmer going to and fro. Consequently, after a certain lapse of time, when the country has become more thickly settled and the settlers feel more firmly established and are not so much in need of mutual assistance, they find it more advantageous to move back upon the farm.

It is not unlikely that irrigation may work wonders in the cause of closer settlement, for, by the increased fertility of the soil and the certainty of a crop induced thereby, the land becomes many times more productive, and, consequently,

the farmer finds a smaller holding with intensive farming to be more profitable. Moreover, it is possible that irrigation may prove a remedy for the early frosts, which at present render the cultivation of small fruits too risky an undertaking in our North-West; just as in California the orange growers protect their fruit trees from frost by irrigation, the assumption being that the latent heat escaping from the cooling water warms the surrounding atmosphere. In Canada irrigation is at present in its infancy, but in the British colonies, outside of Canada, there is no subject relating to agriculture, which is receiving so much attention at the present time.

An interesting and instructive lesson in the formation of settlements upon irrigated land is afforded by the Mormon settlement in Utah, the most striking examples of successful colonization on this continent.

We are indebted for much valuable information concerning these people to the courtesy of President Woodruff, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints, and Mr. Winder, president of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society. The success of the early settlers in Utah, isolated one thousand miles from civilization, with freight 30 cents per pound, all of which had to be hauled by teams making one trip a year, afford an instructive object lesson of the value of tariff protection, of the necessity of wise direction, and the wisdom of the maxims of their able leader, Brigham Young, "Produce what you consume" and "Avoid Speculation." The following extract from a letter from Mr. Winder to the writer may, in this connection, be of interest to our readers:—

"Hamlet settlement, small holdings, mixed farming, and more intense cultivation, all of these features are worthy of careful consideration by colonists.

"In regard to your first question, what is the most profitable sized farm for a man with a family, say of five persons, to cultivate on irrigated land? This will depend largely upon the quality and location of the land. If the man is de-

pendant entirely on the farm for subsistence, and is so located that he has no public range for his milch cows, or other live stock, in that case he would have to devote a portion of his land to hay and pasturage. In Utah, under the conditions named, an industrious man can obtain a good living off twenty acres with water to irrigate same, divided as follows : Three acres of lucerne or alfafa ; three acres of wheat ; three acres of oats or barley ; two acres of potatoes ; two acres of corn ; one acre of root or squash ; one acre to orchard ; one acre to vegetable garden and small fruits ; and one acre for buildings, yards and corralls. Rotation of crops should be strictly observed. Out of the above he will have something to sell or exchange for things needed for his family, and, in addition, he will have the product of his cows, chickens, pigs, etc.

“ If the farmer has a good team he will be able to earn something with it some part of they ear by exchanging labour with the blacksmith, the shoemaker, the merchant, the builder and others, all of which can be done in establishing new homes in a new country. In reply to your query as to what industries the ‘ Mormons ’ engaged in on the first settlement of the country, some of them are as follows : Blacksmiths, waggonmakers, tanners, shoemakers, harnessmakers, saddlers, carpenters, builders, machinists, small iron foundries, nails (hand made), carding-machines for working up the wool and the hand loom for weaving. Later we built small woollen factories. It is questionable if conditions exist on this continent that characterized Mormon emigration and settlement. Of necessity all of the first settlements in Utah were located on the streams of water flowing down from the mountains. At later periods a town would be laid out and platted off into one acre lots, with wide streets. Public squares were set apart for public uses and about the first building erected would be a school house which also answered for the purpose of religious meetings. These, in brief, were some of the conditions attending the settlement of Utah by the Latter Day Saints. While enduring many privations and hardships, they were moral, industrious, patient

and persevering. They had wise and useful leaders, in whom they had the most implicit confidence."

In the formation of model colonies and the guidance of settlers we can learn useful lessons from Mr. Winder's letter. We must, of course, make allowances for the different conditions of soil and climate in Utah and in Canada. How far the principles suggested are practicable, we must leave to those who have local, practical experience to explain. It is hardly likely that our government will see their way to inculcate morality by the means adopted by the Latter Day Saints. And we must remember that the average independent-minded settler is not imbued with implicit confidence in any one except himself. Two objections may be raised to the formation of colonies by the Government; local jealousies and expense. The first should certainly not be allowed to stand in the way of a matter of national importance, and in view of the universal experience of new countries in the costliness of haphazard settlement, the expenditure of a few thousand dollars on public buildings and salaries would be a mere flea bite as compared with the gain to the country at large should the first experiment prove a success and it might be well to consider the advisability of economizing in other directions to carry this out.

There can be no doubt that the successful formation of government colonies would give a healthy impetus to the work of colonization. Intending settlers will have before them, not only an objective point, which they have not now, but, through the periodical reports of the colonies founded, an object lesson in the rapid growth of civilization under a well-directed system. They will have the satisfaction of knowing that isolation has no longer any terrors for them, and that upon arrival at their destination, their interests, both immediate and future, will be attended to with professional care, while the land they purchase, by the concentration of wide-spread interest on the colony and the consequent rapid advance of civilization around them, must necessarily increase in value.

The general principles of business are applicable to col-

onization. The den and for cheap land upon this continent has been brought vividly before us by the rush of settlers from the Eastern States to Oklahoma and the Cherokee Strip. Our land is admitted to be equally productive, indeed, more so, than the land of the adjoining States of the Union. Our form of government and our institutions are undoubtedly superior. The present condition of the United States and Australia is our opportunity, although it is true that in Europe both the United States and Canada are commonly known under the name of "America," and it is not improbable that through this fact Canada may suffer by the shadows of her neighbours misfortunes. It only remains for us to establish the reputation that by the wise expenditure of money and the application of forethought and method we offer better prospects for the settler than he can find elsewhere upon the continent. This once accomplished, we may expect that a large portion of the flow of immigrants, which in the last few years have passed through Canada, will remain with us, and that the full tide of emigration will turn to our shores.

## The Gentleman Colonist.

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The "gentleman" colonist is a conundrum to Canadians. Brought up in an element of luxury, accustomed to share in the social deference paid to his father, absolutely unversed in the elementary principles of life, with an education adapted to the life of a country gentleman, and a fixed determination at all hazards to farm, he has breathed a different atmosphere to the young Canadian of the farming class, who, accustomed to work from early boyhood, is, at the age of fifteen, quite capable of taking care of himself and looks upon education, not so much as a matter of course, a natural and necessary stage to be passed through, as a stepping-stone, which, if rightly used, will afford an escape from the farm. Before leaving home, the young Englishman pays a premium, apparently to anyone who will take it from him, to place him upon a Canadian farm, and upon arrival in this country, he pays an additional sum to a farmer for the privilege of working, at an age, when the young Canadian will be earning, if not a livelihood, as much as he can.

We will not enlarge upon the abuses of the farm pupil system, for the subject has been discussed *ad nauseum*, and the Birchall murder is not likely to be forgotten, either by Canadians or English people, for some time to come. It is curious to note the effect of the revelations that crop up from time to time. While the Press indulge in hysterical screams of abuse, the Government, with greater dignity, state in their emigration pamphlets that it is not necessary to pay a premium, and that the Government agents, without undertaking

any responsibility, will do their best to find employment for young men : and the St. George's Society in Toronto lately, after a lengthy discussion, decided that, if young men do fall into the hands of dishonest people, it is their own fault for not communicating with some of the Government agents in an English port. This is all that has been done, so far, in Canada, to cope with the evil. In the meantime, the British parent quietly pursues the even tenor of his way ; and year by year the same mistakes and the same follies are perpetrated as if they had never been heard of before.

The gentleman colonist may be divided into three classes : those who won't work, those who will, and those who can't. While differing thus in character, they have this much in common, that nearly all need more or less supervision on first arrival. Very few of them can earn their own living for the first year, which, apart from learning any trade, is usually fully and well occupied by the process of being broken into the ways of the country, and in learning and making known to others their own capabilities. Hitherto, ninety per cent. have come out, as we have said, with the fixed intention of farming. Under these circumstances, it is equally foolish and ineffectual to attempt to frown down the farm pupil system, until we can supply an adequate substitute.

It is true that the combination of money with ignorance of the world constitutes a prey which attracts the ever-watchful shark, but that the system is capable of good has been shown by some excellent and honest work both in Ontario and the United States. All, however, are agreed that the time has come to take active steps to prevent a repetition of the frauds and abuses which have existed in the past.

Before prescribing the remedy, it is necessary to make a careful diagnosis of the case, and we may, with profit, examine the weak points of the farm pupil system as it stands.

The services of an agent are only sought once in a lifetime. As a consequence discrimination too often comes only after actual experience, and is rendered the more difficult



by the activity of dishonest agents and by the fact that honest men are sometimes thoughtlessly maligned by worthless pupils.

The agent must not only be honest, but discreet. Sufficient care has not always been taken in the selection of the farmers with whom pupils have been placed. Many young men, brought up as gentlemen, have been sent to a class of farmers, who are ignorant and incapable of understanding the feelings of a gentleman. Again, the contracts made by the pupils are most injudicious. They not only bind themselves to live with a man, whom they have never seen and know nothing about, for a whole year, but they pay their premium, often an exorbitant one, in advance, which not infrequently is forfeited before the twelve months are ended. Two or three months are generally sufficient to enable a bright young fellow to find his feet and to earn his own living, and it often happens that, by the end of that time, the pupil finds that he is capable of earning wages or that he has mistaken his vocation.

The prevention of abuses in the pupil system, it thus appears, can only be secured by the interposition, between the farmers and the pupils, of a body of unquestionable honesty, and of sufficient standing, to at once command and retain the confidence of the public.

We would suggest, as the only possible remedy, the formation of a parents association in Great Britain, with a strong influential directorate. The agents employed by this association should be paid a salary out of the fees received from the pupils, and make an annual report to the head office in London; while by having the contracts carefully drawn between the association and the farmers, providing for payment to the farmers through the association by the month, instead of in advance, the pupil would have a reasonable assurance of receiving fair treatment and a valuable consideration for his money.

An attempt to provide a substitute for the farm pupil system is now being made in the Western States. We have

before us the prospectus of a company to engage in horticulture and a number of industries subsidiary to horticulture. The company owns a residential club house in which the young men will be gathered together, and a practical instructor is provided for the younger members, the purchaser of a certain number of shares being entitled to receive a deed of an orchard of ten acres. The experiment is novel and it will be interesting to see how it will succeed. Such a plan could not be worked upon Canadian farms under the present system of farming, but it might be possible in connection with horticulture or market gardening.

The proper conduct of the farm pupil system must, as we have said, lie with the British public, but our Government can do much in the meantime, not by attempting to frown down a system, which, at present, is the only means of providing for a wide spread want, but by pointing out the dangers to be avoided, by warning parents to employ no agents who cannot produce satisfactory testimonials from their pupils, and by the active prosecution of all swindlers.

To arrive at a true solution of the difficulty, we must go to the root of the matter. If the sons of English gentlemen are to make successful colonial citizens, they must be brought up in harmony with colonial life and colonial institutions. At least seventy-five per cent. of the boys that take up farming on first arrival, are to be found after two or three years in all sorts of other occupations all over the country; and thus the most important years in a boy's life are absolutely thrown away, a most serious consideration in these times of increasing competition. Many a good and useful career is spoilt by this break in the connection between the period of education and the settling down to work, and by the sudden plunge from the care of parental supervision to unrestrained freedom in colonial life. After a certain age a boy's habits and ideas become fixed, and before he can succeed, at any rate in business-life in a strange country, these must be changed and remoulded to be in touch with the life around him. It is most desirable, therefore, that a boy

should receive at any rate some part of his education in the country in which he is destined to make his living. There are several schools in Canada of well earned and established reputation at which an English boy could profitably finish his education. Among these we may mention the schools at Port Hope and Lennoxville and the Kingston Military College : of these three, perhaps, the most suitable for our purposes is the College at Kingston. Although ostensibly an institution for military education only, by the report of the Commandant, dated June, 1893, we see that its graduates are to be found in the church, law, medicine, agriculture, civil engineering, commerce, railway management, in the different departments of the civil service, North-West Mounted Police, Canadian permanent militia and Her Majesty's regular forces : to these we may add railway and canal construction, mining, and the United States hydrographic survey. Here, then, is a school, which will at once commend itself to the British parent, and the military discipline would be most desirable for many of the young men whose cause we are pleading.

We submit that, instead of paying premiums as farm pupils, money would be far more wisely expended in tuition fees at a Canadian school. The boy will be under safe and wise supervision, make friends who will be useful to him in after life, and, together with his education, without loss of any time, gain a knowledge of the country, and find out for what occupation he is best suited.

It is unfortunate that, by the terms of the Act of Parliament, regulating the conduct of the Kingston College, as amended by a recent Order in Council, cadetships are limited to British subjects between the age of fifteen and nineteen, whose parents, or themselves, have resided in Canada for three years preceding candidature. The reason of this, no doubt, is that the College is mainly supported by Canadian taxpayers ; but, from the Canadian taxpayers' point of view, we can see no possible reason why the cadetships should not be thrown open to British subjects, irrespective of any limitation of residence in Canada, provided

that the fees are fixed at the cost of maintenance, and there is an understanding that the pupil shall remain in Canada. We sincerely hope that the matter will be brought before the notice of our Government, and that the regulations may be amended in this respect.

Apart from all question of humanity the subject has a national importance which is not generally appreciated. The present condition of things is a reflection on our national intelligence. Moreover, these young men are, most of them, well connected; they have, many of them, a large circle of acquaintances among an influential class in Great Britain, whose good will and good opinion it is most desirable that we should retain, for it is to Great Britain that we look both for our capital and the bulk of our colonists. The statements of the young colonist are often accepted in an offhand manner without question, and if he should not be successful his failure is sometimes unfairly attributed to the country. This has been fully appreciated both by the officials of the C.P.R. and the experienced managers of Land Companies in the United States, none of whom express themselves as particularly interested in encouraging immigration of this class, for a bad settler is far worse than no settler at all. At the same time, all admit that the gentleman colonist, who is a success, is the very best. The matter, indeed, not only affects Canada, but it is of the greatest importance to Great Britain, where every year the number of those, who are forced to leave their native shores to make a living, is increasing. It is to be hoped that an intelligent discussion of the subject may lead to some permanent and satisfactory solution of this difficult question.

## Canada vs. Barnardo et al.

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### THE PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

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There are twenty-three societies and individuals engaged in the work of bringing juvenile immigrants from Great Britain to Canada, who receive two dollars a head for every child not taken from a work-house or a reformatory.

Under these auspices, in the year 1894, no less than 2,720 were brought out, of which number Dr. Barnardo is responsible for one-third.

In addition to the children brought into Canada through these Benevolent Associations, large numbers have, in past years, been imported from the work-houses and public institutions of Great Britain.

These immigrants are, from time to time, distributed throughout the homes of the Canadian people, they play with their children, and, no doubt, many eventually marry in the country. Dr. Barnardo's Homes are famous throughout the civilized world, and it is well known that the boys brought out by him and similar agencies are drawn from the slums of great cities, and rescued from an element of vice, disease and crime. Moreover, under the Juvenile Offenders Act, a magistrate has power to commit a boy, upon conviction, to the reformatory at the expense of two dollars a week to the county, in which the conviction was made. It is officially reported, as some counties are realizing to their cost, that juvenile crime is on the increase in Canada, a matter for grave and serious concern, when we consider that the great

majority of criminals have been convicted before the age of twenty-one. The consideration of all these facts suggests, with a forcible significance, the theories of hereditary taint and environment as affecting character, with which, if we have no scientific knowledge of the subject, most of us are more or less familiar.

It is not unnatural, therefore, especially if we accept these theories in their entirety, that the possibilities, which can be conjured up, of the influence, that might be exerted by even a few cases of hereditary and incurable criminals, with all their descendants, an ever increasing element, working like leaven among our people, should result in adverse criticism, and, without accurate information as to results, should create a general feeling of unrest.

Professor Goldwin Smith and the late Mr. W. H. Howland, at one time, expressed, in more or less strong terms, their doubts as to the wisdom of encouraging this class immigration, and Mr. Moylan, ex-inspector of prisons, in his report, dated June 1892, referring to this class of immigrants as "Cockney sneak thieves and pickpockets, street arabs from Whitechapel, Rotherhithe and Ratcliffe and other like haunts of vice," and "youthful imitators of Fagin and Bill Sykes," says "these pests gathered from the slums of St. Giles and East London, after short terms of so-called probation in a certain notoriously mismanaged refuge, are periodically shipped out to Canada as immigrants deserving of encouragement and support," and ends up with a recommendation "that effectual means be adopted to prevent mistaken philanthropists, abroad and at home, aiding and encouraging the transplanting to Canada of exotics, so upas like, and so unsuited to the soil and moral atmosphere of the country." About the same time, whether as the result of this report or not we do not know, the City Council at Toronto seriously discussed the advisability of petitioning the Government at Ottawa to prevent the importation of boys and girls from these Homes.

Here then was an opportunity too tempting to be missed by the intelligent observer, the everwatchful newspaper man and the smart official. The poor little waifs, in happy ignorance of the commotion they were causing, were branded with the mark of Cain. Every isolated instance of juvenile crime was at once put down to the protégés of the philanthropic Doctor and his fellow-workers. The prejudice passed all bounds of reason ; and so in 1893 when a boy named Walter Hill was convicted of poisoning his employer at Brandon, the Grand Jury stated, in their presentation, that he had been an inmate of the Barnardo Home. An astounding, and apparently wilful, we had almost said malicious, misstatement, for it was a matter of common notoriety that the boy was born and brought up in the neighbourhood of Brandon. His parents were well known there and were among the witnesses at the trial. As might be expected, a paragraph appeared in almost all the principal eastern papers under such headings as "Murdered by a Barnardo Boy," in which it was stated that young Hill was one of Dr. Barnardo's boys.

It is hard to say where the mischief ended. The effect on public opinion may, perhaps, be seen reflected in the remarks of Dr. Macdonald, the member for East Huron, who, at a meeting of the Select Standing Committee on agriculture and colonization at Ottawa, in 1894, is reported to have said : "These children are dumped on Canadian soil, who, in my opinion, should not be allowed to come here at all. It is just the same as if garbage were thrown into your backyard and allowed to remain there." But the height of absurdity was not reached until this year, when an American official in the immigration department at Buffalo has been attempting to gain for himself a cheap notoriety by masquerading in the public press with the statement that the children brought out from the Rescue Homes in England are the illegitimate offspring of British aristocracy.

In view of the fact that the question touches the homes and inmost hearths of the Canadian people, and taking into consideration the results, which might follow from a relaxation

of the most scrupulous care in the selection of children brought out, it may be argued, with some show of reason, that a *prima facie* case is made out against the waif, and that the onus lies with those who bring these immigrants into Canada, to prove that the morality and health of the Canadian people is not thereby prejudicially affected. Apart from all we have said, it must be remembered that zeal and a philanthropic disposition are not the only qualifications necessary for those, who are entrusted with the work ; for, if the exercise of care is necessary in the selection of children brought out, no less discretion is requisite in the selection of those people in this country, to whose care the physical, moral and spiritual welfare of the children is entrusted; a good home for one child may be a very bad one for another, and there is in every community a class of people who are inconsiderate, if not actually cruel, to those, who are placed in a subordinate position. Again, it may easily be imagined that the number of desirable homes willing to receive this class of immigrants is limited, and it is most important that the supply of young immigrants should not exceed the number of those qualified to take charge of them or conflict with the operations of the Children's Aid Associations, formed under the Children's Protective Act, passed by the Ontario Legislature in 1892, for it may fairly be argued that the dependant children of Canadian parents have the first claim upon Canadian foster homes.

The case of the adverse critics has rested upon theories and possibilities, and has been supported by evidence chiefly remarkable for language, forcible, indeed, but unsupported by the citation of any statistics or actual facts, although it is only reasonable to suppose that isolated instances of failure, which, however, prove nothing, may have been brought to their attention.

The case of the waif must depend upon facts and results, and evidence of careful management by the different Benevolent Associations.

Space compels us to defer for further consideration the



defence of the international application of a system, which, in England, Canada and the United States, has been recognized as the true solution of perhaps the most difficult of our social problems, a cause, which has enlisted in its service the active sympathies of many prominent men, including Lord Shaftesbury, Froude, Charles Kingsley, the Buxtons, the Earl of Meath, Earl Cairns, the Marquis of Lorne and Lord Aberdeen, and which many years ago aroused the ardent enthusiasm of Her Majesty, the Queen.

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#### THE DEFENDANT'S CASE

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Is the increase of juvenile crime to be attributed to the importation of children through the English Homes? The Deputy Minister of the Interior has stated that, in his opinion, the percentage of convictions among the children of this class is less than two per cent. Mr. Massey has placed the maximum at five per cent. Professor Goldwin Smith and Mr. Howland after investigation both stated that they believed the children to be carefully selected. Mr. Moylan, whose official statement attracted so much attention, upon being called on to defend the adverse position he took in relation to such immigration, was obliged to confess that, although he lived at head quarters, he was unable to quote statistics in confirmation of his opinion respecting the English Homes. He denied any intentional reference to the Barnardo Homes, to which his remarks were popularly supposed to apply, but he failed to explain what particular Home was "so notorious" for mismangement. It must be borne in mind that not a few boys find their way from England irrespective of these Benevolent Associations, and it has been suggested that Mr. Moylan may have drawn his deductions from that class with-

out due enquiry as to their connection with these Homes. Inspector Stark of the Toronto Police Force, speaking before the first conference in Child Saving work in Ontario, made the following statement: "During the summer of 1891 in Toronto we had an unusual series of crimes. From July until November there were 213 convictions for serious crimes, chiefly burglaries. There was some discussion in a section of the press at the time as to what proportion of this crime was attributable to those children, who had been brought out from the Old Country, and, taking an interest in the subject, I looked it up. Of the 213 convictions, 195 were boys under twenty ranging from that down as low as seven years old, of the 105, between the ages of fourteen and twenty, sixty-eight were born in Canada, twenty-seven in the Old Country and ten in the States. Of the twenty-seven born in the Old Country not a single one had been in any of the Homes engaged in the work of bringing out children." At the same meeting, the chairman, Judge McDonald, of Brockville, said: "I have been on the Bench for twenty years and a good many children have been brought before me from time to time. I do not remember to have ever seen before me on a criminal charge any of the girls that have been imported in connection with this work. I have seen some of the boys, but I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that there is not half as large a proportion of those boys brought before the court as our Canadian boys. I have made enquiries from others, and what I have been able to learn bears out my experience." Several others spoke in the same strain. In confirmation of this Mr. Massey, in a letter to the writer, says: "My observation and knowledge of these lads leads me to believe that they are as pure, if not purer in morals, as the average Canadian boys. What our city bred youths don't know in the way of vice and immorality these boys imported from the Homes in England cannot teach them." This unprejudiced evidence is further confirmed by Miss Rye, who informs the writer that of the 4,000 girls she has placed in this country through her

Niagara Home, during twenty-six years of patient and arduous labour, only two have found their way to the penitentiary, and by Mr. Owen, Dr. Barnardo's Toronto agent, who says that the proportionate number of convictions among boys from the Barnardo Homes is considerably less than one per cent. Statistics would, therefore, appear strongly in favour of the waif, so far as results go.

People talk glibly of the doctrine of hereditary taint, often confounding it with environment, as if it were an established scientific principle; and yet of all the witnesses examined before the Commission appointed to enquire into the prison and reformatory system of Ontario in 1891, who may be regarded as experts, only one held the extreme doctrine of heredity. Nearly all said that the children of the worst criminals, if removed in time from the evil environments and properly educated, may be saved. Might it not be argued that the children brought out through well managed Homes, who are rescued at an early age, are brought into contact with good men and women, and are given a good school education, in which religious instruction bears a conspicuous part, have an advantage at least over the children of many of the poorer classes in our cities?

Now, let us investigate the conduct of this work! It is not every person that can bring young immigrants to Canada, for any one desirous of so doing must first obtain the authority of the Minister or High Commissioner, and this authority is not given without careful enquiry. The children are carefully inspected by qualified medical practitioners before embarking in Great Britain, or again at the Canadian ports. Each Home in Canada is inspected once a year, and those in charge of the Homes are reminded now and again, in little matters, that they are being closely watched by the Government agents. To Mr. Owen and Miss Rye we are indebted for much interesting and valuable information respecting the management of the Barnardo Homes and the Home at Niagara, the details of which, though to many of our readers they are doubt-

less familiar, we feel bound shortly to discuss. In both of these agencies the standard of eligibility into the English Home is destitution. Only a small percentage of those in training in the English Homes (Dr. Barnardo is now educating and training nearly 5,000 young people), and these the flower of the flock, are sent out to the Homes in Canada. Both Miss Rye and Dr. Barnardo assert that they have many times more applications than children to fill them, all of which are carefully investigated; special attention being given to the adaptability of each child to its future surroundings. We have further confirmation of the demand in this country for these young immigrants and the confidence of the farming class in the success of the system by the large demand for children from our Provincial reformatories. Consequently there does not appear at present any danger of the supply exceeding the absorbing capacity of the country. A written contract is made with those who take charge of the children, providing for the boy or girl being properly maintained, cared for and sent to school for the period required by law, and paid a proper remuneration for their services, and the proper fulfilment of the contract and the welfare of the child so placed out is carefully watched by experienced agents, who make surprise visits from two to four times a year, making a full report, which is carefully recorded, and in each case boys or girls who appear not to be likely to make good citizens and who may become a burden upon the country are shipped back to England. Except in one solitary instance there has never been a second conviction recorded against a Barnardo boy and he has been returned to the Old Country, and the only two girls from Miss Rye's Home during the whole twenty-six years of her operations, who have been convicted, were, as soon as possible, returned by her to Great Britain.

Miss Rye and Mr. Owen, although overwhelmed with their duties, so far as our experience goes, spare themselves no trouble in supplying every possible information in their power to those, who express a wish to be informed in regard

to the details of their work ; and it does seem extraordinary that intelligent people should allow themselves to be carried away by a prejudice, without taking the trouble to make enquiries as to facts. We cannot do better than refer those of our readers, who desire to be informed on this subject, to the exhaustive and most interesting information given by Dr. Barnardo in his evidence before the Commission we have before referred to, both as to the management of his own Homes and to the care exercised in the selection of children imported into Canada by Mr. Quarrie, Miss Macpherson, Mr. Fegan and Mr. Stephenson.

Is there no other way for accounting for the increase of juvenile crime ? An eminent United States authority says : "There is a melancholy tendency in the present day of youth crimeward. More than one-fifth of the criminals in our State-prisons are mere boys, ranging from twenty years downwards to the child who has not reached his teens." It is not pretended that this tendency in the United States is caused by juvenile immigration. Colonel Baker, the Minister of Education for the Province of British Columbia, in an able paper recently read in Toronto, pointed out that in France, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States crime increases daily as the increase in godless schools. Others have attributed this tendency to the freedom and want of restraint characteristic of all new countries. We all know that population is drifting year by year in larger numbers from the country into the city. Poor people, who are compelled to work all day to maintain their families, have not the time to exercise a proper supervision over their children, who are thus left to the temptations of the street. The highest authorities on penology tell us that parental neglect is one of the most fruitful sources of crime. The most casual observers cannot fail to note both in Canada and the United States the growing laxity of parents in the treatment of their children, the increasing want of reverence and respect for authority, and the dissipation of home influence in the cities where it is most needed, by the tendency among the better

classes to break up the home circle, the old people seeking amusement in societies and lodges and the young in the excitement to be found in the streets and places outside the home.

The unreasoning prejudice, which overlooks family shortcomings to place the blame of moral retrogression upon the back of others, is not altogether surprising, for the information of the public has been derived almost entirely from the newspapers, whose editors, in catering to the feeling of nervous alarm, largely created by themselves, have directed their energies to the suggestion of general deductions from reports of isolated instances of failure ; reports which, we have seen, have not always been correct, and, when correct, have done an incalculable amount of harm, especially in cases of seduction of girl immigrants by publishing the facts to the whole community and thereby rendering reformation more difficult. Upon the same line of reasoning, backed by the evidence of Judge McDonald and Mr. Massey, we could argue with greater force in favour of allowing only angels to alight upon our shores, and smothering every Canadian child at its birth. And we could push this argument further home by reminding our readers that there is no Miss Rye or Dr. Barnardo to ship the young Canadian backslider out of the country. Such a policy indeed would be entirely consonant to the wishers of the Labour-party who would stop all immigration into the country.

The careful conduct of juvenile immigration within proper limits may well be said to be more beneficial to the interests of colonization than the more expensive immigration of adults, for they have nothing to unlearn, they grow up in touch with the manners and customs of the people, and, what is not less important, the boys, or most of them, as Mr. Howland pointed out, remain in the country, taking the place of the farmers' sons, who crowd into the cities, while the girls fill a crying and widespread want for domestic servants. Nor must we forget that, while the Canadian people recognize the necessity

of being just to themselves before they are generous to others, they are not insensible to the broad claims of humanity and they cannot but admire the noble work of those men and women who have given their lives and fortunes to the cause.

We do not think the intelligent public will hesitate long in giving a verdict, but there are points which still call for serious consideration. Although no bonus is given, there does not appear to be any restraint upon the importation of boys and girls from houses of correction in England. We do not know that every person engaged in the conduct of this work is as worthy of support as Dr. Barnardo and Miss Rye. We have no reason, it is true, to believe anything to the contrary, and we could easily satisfy ourselves if we took the trouble to go to each individual or agency and make enquiries, but we have not the time. We have no easy means of knowing from year to year that the supply of young immigrants is not greater than the supply of suitable guardians. The lack of proper information, as we have seen now that attention has been drawn to the subject, has given rise to prejudice. The continued spread of this prejudice may work great harm to the country and to the interests of the waif, for those people who are most careful in the conduct of their homes, the most desirable guardians, are most easily affected by it. Juvenile immigration has hitherto been supported by the private fortunes of those engaged in the work, assisted when necessary by private subscription. The bonus of two dollars a head, granted by the Dominion Government, is a very meagre contribution, but, in the face of any widespread adverse statement, this bonus could hardly be raised, even if it were thought to be wise, and private contributions will become more difficult to obtain.

Everything would seem to point to the necessity of a comprehensive treatment of the subject, that will raise the question for all time out of the sphere of danger, prejudice, and ignorant suspicion. The methods of Miss Rye and Dr. Barnardo have been eminently successful. Their regulations

would appear fully to protect the interests of the country, and it would be difficult to suggest any improvements. These methods and regulations, we submit, should be, so far as is practicable, impressed by law upon all the agencies engaged in this work. The public would then have an assurance that their interests are in all cases equally protected. It is most important that the people, and especially the press, should have before them accurate knowledge of the manner in which juvenile immigration is conducted and the results of the operations of each agency. This information could be effectually provided by an annual report issued by the Government embracing a statement from every agency containing statistics of the number of immigrants brought into the country, the number of applications received for these children, and the number of immigrants placed out from each Home in this country. These figures would show that the importation is not excessive. To these we may add the number of pupils returned to the Homes, with causes for return, the number of convictions with the percentages in proportion to the total number brought out and the number of pupils returned to England. This will provide evidence of care in the selection of both children and guardians. The danger arising from the importation of hereditary criminals, assuming the doctrine of hereditary taint to be true, could be met by providing for a special report by the prison authorities of each case of conviction of this class of immigrants with discretion to the Government, after inspecting his history, to require that such child should be returned to Great Britain at the expense of those who brought him out; for, if there be any hereditary taint, it would show itself in the child, while still under the supervision of the Home.

Such a course, we imagine, would not only be eminently satisfactory to the most squeamish opponent of the waif, but would be gladly welcomed by the different individuals and societies engaged in the work, for the cause, in which they are interested, cannot but be benefitted by the fullest light



of publicity. That something should be done and done at once must be patent to all, for has there not been a danger of the authorities at Ottawa being forced by suggested petitions, unconsidered official reports, and the opinions expressed by certain members of the House into taking some overt action not in the best interests of the country? The cause whether of philanthropy, colonization, or the moral welfare of the country is too important to be left any longer, without adequate protection, to the tender mercies of wilful jurymen, sensation-hunting editors, half-informed members of Parliament, Toronto Aldermen, and Yankee buffoons.

## Assisted Immigration.

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The great international problem of Great Britain and her Colonies is how to bring to the surplus land of the new countries the surplus labour of the old. There is an element of irony in the thought that in the Colonies there is sufficient land lying idle to provide a maintenance for millions, while in Great Britain there are thousands of unemployed in the cities and labourers in the country without hope or prospect for the future, the victims of the evolution of machinery, who, though lacking the means to emigrate, possess the material to make successful colonists; that, while men are required to spread information and to organize in England, there are numbers, of statesmen, clergymen, editors, philanthropists and leaders of labour organizations ready to give their name, influence, and energies to the cause, whose usefulness is, to a great extent, lost from lack of organization; and that, although money is required to provide for transportation, the purchase of supplies and the early maintenance of settlers, sufficient for this purpose is spent every year by municipalities and charitable associations in a manner that has a tendency to pauperize the recipients, or at the best to afford only temporary relief.

Upon this problem many brains are now working; but it is impossible to arrive at a successful solution of the question until we realize the actual conditions that prevail in the Colonies and the lessons to be learnt from the experiences of the past, until we fully understand the axioms, upon which the problem is based.

It may, perhaps, then serve a useful purpose to enumerate some of the more important considerations bearing upon this subject, the truth of which may now be said to be generally recognized.

It is true that there is a demand for temporary labour both in Ontario and, during harvest time, in the North-West, which cannot always be readily supplied, but it is a common complaint that there are now too many farm labourers in the North-West working for their board during the greater part of the year. And in the last two years able-bodied men, unable to obtain work, have applied to the St. George's Society in Toronto for assistance to return home. It is also true that a good man entering into the competition of the ranks of those looking for permanent labour can generally find an opening, yet in all probability he may displace some native of weaker calibre, who must seek for employment elsewhere, and who, if he be successful, by the principle of social attraction, may draw others from the country. Again, assisted immigration is not generally looked upon with favour by the people of Canada, for statistics of all new countries show that the immigrant is, by nature, restless and a very uncertain quantity. And, though many of the most successful colonists have started without a dollar, poverty in purse, especially when drawn from a city population, is too often associated with poverty of character. Discrimination is difficult. Success depends not only on the capacity for work, but the power of adaptation to new conditions. The want of discrimination in the selection of settlers has contributed more than anything else to the failure of attempts at colonization by companies and individuals in the past, and it is not unnatural that the Colonies should be unwilling to assume the responsibility of a helpless population and the burden of a social problem which does not belong to them. It is on this ground that the projected Salvation Army Colony of General Booth has aroused so much hostile criticism; and we may presume that these reasons have been mainly responsible for the abandonment by the Canadian Government of the policy of giving assisted passages to immigrants to this country.

From this rough enumeration of facts, the truth of which, we think, all will admit, assisted by the reasoning of common sense, we may evolve the following axioms for our guidance :—

1. The risk entailed in the loaning of money for assisted immigration, generally speaking, must be borne by those, who are chiefly interested in lessening their contribution to charity and in providing employment for the families who are in want or dependent on the community.

2. Immigrants, who are thus assisted to emigrate, must not prejudice the labour market of the country, to which they are sent ; they must be self-maintaining and make their living off the land.

3. Immigrants must be carefully selected, due regard being had to character and previous suitable training.

4. The immigrant must not come out as a pauper or a recipient of charity, for this is repugnant to the most desirable class and will attract those who are most likely to prove a failure, neither must he come out under Government auspices, for his energies will be stunted by the idea that the Government is bound, for its own credit, to see him through. The funds must therefore be provided from municipal and private sources, and, as far as possible, on a business basis.

5. It is evident that, for the convenience of those, who advance the money to immigrants, the families who come out in this manner must not be spread all over the country, but there must be some system of keeping them together.

The experience of Canada in the past, as we have said, has left a very general impression that assisted immigration is of necessity undesirable. If that is true, it would be useless further to discuss the question, but, we are bound to admit, we think this a mistaken idea. In the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the subject of the unemployed in the city of Liverpool, issued in 1894, the Liverpool unemployed are divided into two classes. Class A : "Those steady and capable men and women, who could, and would, really do work if they could find it" ; and Class B : "Those who, from one cause or another, are incapable of doing, or refuse to do

steady work up to the average standard in quality and quantity." Those who come under "Class A" are estimated at many thousands.

From the causes given for the lack of employment we quote the following: "The seasonal and fluctuating character of the bulk of the trade of the port results in the casual employment of large masses of unskilled labour at certain periods of the year, and thus attracts to the city a large influx of men for whom at ordinary times there is no work. . . . Many of these men are farm and other labourers in the prime of life."

Further, in a letter to the Hon. Secretary of the Unemployed Commission the Secretary of the Liverpool Central Relief Charity Organization Society writes as follows: "There is reason to believe that room may be found for able men in some of our Colonies. . . . Whether men were sent to other districts of our own country or to the Colonies, some knowledge of agricultural work would be an undoubted advantage. Our inquiries show that there are many men to be found in Liverpool who were formerly farm workers and who have come here within the past ten or fifteen years. If some of these could be induced to immigrate they would be the most likely class to do well, but failing this any other strong and willing man would have a good prospect of finding work, especially if they had some preliminary training in farm work. . . . A common objection to emigration is that it takes away the best men from the country. As to funds, a portion might be raised by public subscription, and in suitable cases, no doubt, the board of guardians, under the power they possess, might be willing to provide the cost. . . . It is worthy of consideration whether the parish authorities might not advantageously exercise their powers to take some land and establish a labour colony for the purpose of setting them to work, not only for their immediate relief, but with a view to their ultimate emigration."

We have quoted at length from this report not only to show that there is a large class of desirable immigrants, who

cannot emigrate without assistance, but also to point out that three important principles are now recognized in England, viz. : that it is only the best men of the class who should be assisted to emigrate, that previous agricultural training in England is both desirable and practicable and that a fund for this purpose can be supplied by public subscription and municipal and parish authorities in Great Britain.

The question of self-maintenance off the land we have discussed before under the head of Government Colonies.

Our problem may then be narrowed down to three broad questions :—

1. Can money be advanced for the assistance of colonists upon a business basis ?

2. To whom is to be entrusted the work of organization and selection of settlers in Great Britain ?

3. To whom will be entrusted the no less important direction of settlers in Canada ?

That money can be advanced for immigration purposes upon a business basis has been demonstrated by the experience of the Dominion Government who advanced \$100,000 to the Mennonites settling in the North-West. In this case the money was lent upon the personal security of a committee of five, chosen from the Mennonites already settled in Ontario, as it might be required. The Mennonites coming from Russia appointed a committee of five, who in turn were responsible to the Ontario committee, each individual being responsible to this committee for the amount he borrowed. The whole of this loan has now been repaid with interest, after thirteen years. A few were obliged to mortgage their lands to repay the money lent. Of the old and incapable, a few were unable to repay the amount of their loan. These gave their farms to the committee and obtained their living in other ways. A few are now being supported by the Societies' poor fund. The personal obligations of settlers may be further supplemented by the security of the land, which, of course, by settlement and cultivation, increases in value ; but it is evident that the repayment of the

money thus advanced must depend upon character, thrift, and the natural desire inherent in average humanity for independence. It is objected by some that the immigrant from Great Britain cannot accomplish what the Mennonites have done. This remains to be seen, but we do not believe it. If such is the case, and the burden of debt would be too great, a provision could be made for the repayment of a portion only of the money lent.

It will be patent to everybody that the success of any permanent system of assisted immigration operating upon these lines must depend largely upon the work of training, selection, and organization in Great Britain. There are some who advocate that this should be left with the Salvation Army. There is this much to be said for General Booth's creation as an agency for colonization : That it is in touch with the unemployed ; as an organization it has been a wonderful success ; it possesses the elements of cohesion, and with the home colony at Hadleigh the greater part of the machinery in Great Britain has already been perfected. But must all its settlers wear the red ribbon and beat the drum ? We cannot, here, enter into a discussion of the religious side of the question, for, though it is pertinent to our subject, it will lead us too far afield. A more serious objection is that there is no guarantee that the necessary experience and discretion will be brought to bear in the selection of immigrants at home and their direction in this country. Moreover, the problem is a national one ; there are other agencies besides the Salvation Army, of which one of the best known is the Home Colony Association with their training colony at Kendal ; from the Department of the Interior at Ottawa we learn that there are no less than forty-five individuals and associations at the present time engaged in assisting people to emigrate from Great Britain to Canada, including those interested in Juvenile Immigration. We want the picked men from them all. The successful conduct of the work is fraught with difficulties and depends upon uniting the experience of settlers in this country with accurate

knowledge of the unemployed at home. Disconnected or individual effort is sometimes aroused by motives of a personal nature which would be lost if merged in a comprehensive organization ; but it has this inherent drawback, that the experience brought to bear is necessarily limited and men trained as leaders in the difficult work of colonization are not always available ; it is better for the country to have no colony at all than one whose want of success is likely to prevent others from coming.

We have our patriotic societies in Canada, whose attention, we have advocated, might be actively turned to colonization and its many problems. Is it not possible to organize a counterpart in Great Britain of an equally broad and semi-national character in sympathy with the patriotic societies here ?

We have a brilliant example in a remarkable movement lately inaugurated by the Chairman of the United States Irrigation Congress for transferring the unemployed from the overcrowded cities of the Eastern States to the irrigated lands of the West. This movement, which is led by a number of prominent Bostonians, including Dr. Everett Hale, Robert Treat Paine and Frank B. Sanborn, and has been started in the interests of the colonists, and not of any railway or land company, has received wide and most favourable notice from the Boston and New York papers and New England press, and enthusiastic meetings have been held in Boston and other cities. A prominent feature is the establishment of colonial clubs in the cities, as a centre for all necessary information, and for the distribution of literature. In connection with these clubs it is proposed to establish a regular board of writers and to form a fund, upon the analogy of the Building and Loan Associations, for the assistance of indigent colonists. Are there not signs of a similar spirit in England, at present disconnected but active ? We have seen a system of lectures on the colonies before working men's clubs started by Sir John Seeley ; the active efforts of Lord Brassey in assisted colonization in our



North-West are well known; and many clergymen and others are delivering gratis lectures upon Canada and Great Britain. A prominent man and a good organizer are wanted to start the ball rolling and form a permanent working association from the elements which have hitherto found expression in little more than talk, that will gather together the threads of disconnected effort including the advocates of Imperial Federation, the Salvation Army, and the numerous colonization agencies and representatives of labour unions. If an association of this kind could be formed, assisted by the press, in touch with the deserving unemployed and the experience of settlers in this country, it will be able to find an answer to this question. It may be said that such an organization would not pay. Granted! But the Boston movement was not started for profit. Lord Brassey, and, to go further back, Lord Selkirk, did not, in their efforts at colonization, work for pay. Neither do Sir John Seeley, Dr. Barnardo, and Miss Rye. The leading motives in each case have been philanthropy and the human and absorbing interest of the subject. There are sufficient men in England, Scotland and Wales, who, with literature supplied by the Government, and, perhaps, some financial aid, would find these motives sufficiently strong incentive for continued effort.

Our experiences with the Crofters of Skye, at Killarney, and Lord Brassey's colonists on the Bellwood Farm, would go to show the wisdom of adapting settlers to occupations for which they are best suited and of associating the less experienced with those, whose example and experience will be of assistance to them. We have before advocated the formation and management of infant colonies by the Government. It would not be difficult for the Government to set aside a portion of the land adjoining these colonies for the purpose of assisted immigration. It will, of course, be necessary to elaborate the details of some form of constitution after the manner of the Mennonites, with a committee of head men to keep the sub-colony together, assist with advice and attend to the collection of monies advanced to the settlers.

At the start, however, the resident Government agent would be able to oversee and render any assistance and advice that may be necessary.

It is possible that some of the conclusions we have drawn may be disputed and, perhaps, some of our premises called in question.

The proper treatment of the subject, we frankly admit, requires a more extended knowledge than we possess of the unemployed and how to approach them, and a more intimate acquaintance with the details of experience in past attempts at the building of colonies from this class.

The importance of the question is admitted and a more or less intelligent interest in the subject is widespread. The solution of the problem has been delayed from the fact that it rests upon the right understanding of principles involving knowledge of human nature and familiarity with the conditions of life in two countries, principles too widely disconnected and complicated for any one man to master without the devotion of some years to the study. The lives and fortunes of human beings and the solution of this problem are too important to be made the subject of experiment, without taking every possible precaution that wisdom can suggest. At the same time thought and activity have been discouraged by the consciousness that any effort may result in nothing but an ephemeral and curious interest among a few.

The public conscience in England has of late years grown more sensitive to the necessities of the unemployed, and the problem of how to fill our country is ever present to the minds of the Canadian people.

If others more able should be led to demonstrate that a comprehensive system of assisted immigration is a possibility, a most important step will have been accomplished. The authorities in both countries might then deem it worth while to appoint a commission to collect evidence from experts on the different questions involved, upon which a practical and permanent scheme of colonization could be based.

## Colonial Clubs.

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The Colonial Clubs of Massachusetts, to which we referred in our last paper, are worthy of something more than a passing notice.

The interior migration of the United States has received but little public attention, yet it is estimated that two per cent. of the population from the Seaboard States move westward every year. The American migrant, like his fellow-sufferers in Europe, has hitherto been left to the mercy of Land Companies, Railway Companies, and agents of all sorts, whose one and only object is to sell their lands and secure future customers. As Dr. Everett Hale, writing in the *Boston Commonwealth*, says: "George Holyoake spoke with the greatest earnestness on the subject when he was in this country. He said that every village in England was flooded with advertisements of rival railways, offering their lands to English emigrants, but there was no official statement of any sort to which people could be referred, by which they could judge how far the statements in these blatant advertisements were true. He said that the emigrant from England arrived at the pier in America absolutely ignorant of the country to which he came, and there was nobody in America who cared to give him disinterested information. So far as the personal conduct of emigrants from the East to the West goes, the arrangements of the Mormon Church are the only organized arrangements. You can see, on a steamer wharf sometimes, the agent of the Mormons, waiting for a party which is coming from England; he is going to take

them to Utah. But if a person is so unfortunate that he is only a Christian, and not a member of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, he must just fight his way among a horde of leeches who want to get all his money before he is out of the sound of the waves of the sea."

The formation of the first Colonial Club in Boston marks a new epoch in the history of colonization. It is the first organized attempt to form a popular system for the conduct of colonization in the interests of the Colonist. It is not the intention to take up land, but the object of these Associations is to collect and distribute accurate information, to afford some such mutual assistance as has been rendered by the Chataqua and other reading circles, which have been so successful in the United States, to expose dishonest agents, and to overcome the evils of haphazard settlement, by drawing intending emigrants together, and as far as possible, by organization, to make the rough path of the Colonist more smooth.

How the idea would be received in England it is hard to say. The American people are quick to take up anything new, and the more comprehensive a scheme is the more they like it. The members of the Colonial Clubs include clergymen, labour leaders, members of the press, and generally the class of men who are in touch with those people, who want to move from the congested centres to the more promising fields of a newer country. At present enthusiasm appears to run strong, and under an aggressive campaign, headed by the Chairman of the United States Irrigation Congress, the movement is rapidly spreading to other centres. English people, on the other hand, are slow to move, but the cry of their unemployed is louder, and the existence of forty-five societies and individuals engaged in the unprofitable work of assisting settlers to emigrate to Canada may be taken as evidence that there is a strong under current of interest capable of direction, and that the people of Great Britain are not less alive to the difficulties attending emigration than their cousins across the water.

If permanent success is once assured in the United States, it will afford an object lesson of international importance, for, by the convincing logic of results, we are forced to the conclusion that colonization by the Government, unaided by popular organization, is not a success, and that unassociated efforts by societies or individuals are generally doomed to failure.

To explain clearly the importance of the movement if may be necessary to point out some of the details of practical work which might be taken up by these Associations in Great Britain. We would suggest the following: (1) To provide a means for the poor to emigrate by the formation of Associations on the lines of the Building and Loan Co-operative Associations for the loaning of money for emigration to its members with a subsidiary or guarantee fund composed of charitable contributions to be applied to the cost of management and to guarantee the repayment of principle and interest on each share subscribed; (2) to appoint men of known experience and ability at Home and in each Colony to write in pamphlet form respecting the Colonies and the problems of colonization, both from the Home and Colonial point of view; to publish a journal as the established organ of the Colonial Clubs, and to distribute this literature among the members; (3) to organize settlers into parties or excursions, which should be personally conducted; (4) to prevent the perpetration of frauds upon settlers by the recommendation of reliable agents; (5) to hold periodical conferences for the discussion of the problems of colonization.

It will be admitted that all these objects are necessary to place the conduct of colonization on a business footing, and that to carry them out the organized assistance of the people is a necessary complement to the work of the Government.

The Government on their part could materially aid and encourage the operations of the Colonial Clubs, by the formation of Colonies on the lines we have advocated, thereby

affording a safe objective point for their operations. If one such Colony were a success, the prestige would attach to others; history would repeat itself; and, with the systematic management of Associations in Great Britain to furnish funds to desirable settlers who need assistance, immigrants would pour in by ship-loads to this country.

Money, of course, will be needed for current expenses and the payment of permanent officials; but use might well be made of the agents of the Colonial Governments, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that if Colonial Clubs were formed in Great Britain, they would receive sufficient financial support from both the British and Colonial Governments and the railway and steamship companies who will be directly benefited, and that from the same sources encouragement will be given for a special line of literature for distribution.

Many, no doubt, will take shares, as an investment, for the benefit of a needy emigrant. The repayment of a loan to an emigrant might be guaranteed in some cases by the municipality to which he belongs. The selection of settlers would be wisely left to representatives of the guarantee fund.

It may, perhaps, be objected that the work of Colonial Clubs in Great Britain must of necessity be extended to all the British Colonies, to which colonization is directed; that each country, and, indeed, each district, is the natural rival of another in the attraction of settlers; and that so comprehensive a range of operations would be unwieldy and impractical. The same difficulties have to be met on a smaller scale in the Eastern States. It would seem, however, to be only a matter of management. The conflict of interest between different countries in the attraction of settlers is apparent only. The inclination of settlers and the climate and conditions of each country vary. A man who would flourish in one country might very possibly be a failure in another, under conditions less favourable to him. Certain it is that Canada need not fear any comparison and can only be benefited by enlisting the sympathies of those primarily interested in other countries in the general conduct of

colonization and by the lessons to be learnt by comparative colonization.

The existence of a Repatriation Society among the French Canadians in Montreal may be accepted as an indication that interest might be sufficiently strong among Canadians to form associations of this nature in the older provinces, for the conduct of home colonization and the retention of our population in the country. To those who are interested in Imperial Federation, and realize the necessities of the unemployed and the astonishing ignorance in the Old Country, even among the educated classes, respecting the resources of the outlying portions of the Empire, the incentive given to study and literature on these subjects and the opportunities afforded for the distribution of information by the establishment of Colonial Clubs in Great Britain will appeal with an irresistible force, for the Greater Britain, as outlined by Professor Seeley, can never become an accomplished fact, until the difficulties attendant on the cost of transportation and the obtaining of accurate and definite information are overcome, and those, who are crowded out and down, have free and safe access to the homesteads that are their heritages

## Appendix.

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The following letters from the Commandant of Kingston Military College, the British Vice-Consul at Los Angeles, the Headmaster of Warwick School, the Headmaster of Rugby School, the Chairman of the U. S. Irrigation Congress, and Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, may be of interest to our readers. They have been selected from a number received by the writer upon the first publication of these papers in *The Week* :—

KINGSTON, ONT., 9th May, 1895.

I have read with much interest your article on "The Gentleman Colonist." There can be no doubt it would prove of great advantage to Canada, and personally to the class of young men alluded to, were they to arrive in this country at so early an age as to naturally become Canadians in feeling and experience; nor is it less doubtful that your suggestion, that they should complete their school education in the Dominion, is one admirably adapted to the case.

Since you make allusion to the Royal Military College of Canada as an institution well fitted to receive such pupils, it may be remarked that the Canadian military system vitally depends upon the general prevalence of military training amongst its civil population. Its aim is to avoid the enormous national waste in the maintenance of a standing army, and to substitute instead a militarily trained people.

In this connection, your allusion to the Royal Military College is one which claims every consideration by the Government; for at this institution alone, in Canada, can the education suited to the objects be secured at the present time. All its graduates, while trained as military students, are efficiently educated as civilians.

The military, disciplinary and physical courses are calculated to exercise a most beneficial effect on youths about to enter on active colonial life—their own masters.

Your reference to the great risks attending "the sudden plunge from the care of parental supervision to unrestrained freedom in colonial life," is specially worthy of attention by English parents. But, as well pointed out by you, these risks disappear if lads are prepared to enter colonial life by completing their school education in this country.



I trust that your endeavor to counteract the great national evil consequent on the system of irresponsible emigration agencies, may meet with success, and that you may receive the hearty and active support of such an association of English and Canadian well-wishers as may put an end to the contempt which now generally attaches to the mention of "gentleman colonist" in Canada.

Yours very faithfully,

D. R. CAMERON, Major-General.

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LOS ANGELES, CAL., 29th May, 1895.

Your articles in *The Week* entitled "Colonization a Practical Science" deserve the earnest attention of every one interested in a problem, which, viewed either from the Home or the Colonial point of view, is one of the most important of the day.

The British Government pays large sums for printing and distributing consular reports from all parts of the world, and the London and Provincial newspapers publish copious extracts from these reports, the result being that many desirable emigrants are attracted to foreign countries, many of whom would otherwise have settled in Canada, Australia or some other British Colony. If these consular reports accurately represented the conditions of life in the countries, from which they are sent, less objection could be taken to these pictured attractions of foreign countries. As a matter of fact, however, the instructions to consuls for the preparation of such reports preclude reference to political matters and matters likely to be offensive to the residents of the place, to which the consular office is accredited, and, in consequence, as guides to intending emigrants, they are somewhat misleading. A few years ago, Her Majesty's Consul at Galveston stated, in effect, in one of his reports, that he could only recommend the scum of Europe to settle in the State of Texas. This of course he had no right to say. And at the request of the United States Government he was transferred to another country. This incident suggested to me the desirability of having independent trustworthy reports from all the countries, to which emigration is directed, emanating from an unbiassed authority and dealing with the points likely to interest new settlers, and that these reports be published from time to time at stated intervals in one of the great London papers. Such reports, prepared by special correspondents; dealing in an interesting way with the social life of the people, the opportunities to make money, the causes of failure of such wrecks as they may find, whose failure does not appear to be due to their own misconduct; the characteristics of the men who have been successful, recommendations as to the classes of settlers

wanted in each place ; advice to settlers, what to do on arrival, to whom to apply to for advice, whether to rent or purchase land, what books to read to obtain more detailed information and other similar matters would, if unbiassed and fairly accurate, be invaluable to intending emigrants and to the British Colonies.

Since writing the above, I have received a copy of *The Week* containing your views on the Gentleman Colonist. Your opinion that boys should be educated in the country in which they are to live, is entirely in harmony with my experience here. I might refer you to the following paragraph from my report on this district for the year 1890: "The sons of professional men, retired officers and all that large class of English gentlemen, who have received a fairly good education, and yet are not specially fitted for any profession or occupation, are not likely to succeed and should not be encouraged to come here. It is down right cruelty to educate a boy at a public school in England and then send him to California with a few pounds in his pocket to shift for himself. The chances are that he will soon sink to the level of a waiter in a restaurant, or a farm laborer, or some similar position. . . . As a rule they do not succeed as well as comparatively uneducated Englishmen of the lower classes." It is much the same in Canada and I understand in Australia, and I have come to the conclusion that English professional men, blessed with a number of sons, for whom they are unable to provide, should be advised to send them away at twelve or fourteen years of age, instead of eighteen or twenty, to finish their education in the Colony or country, in which their parents have determined to start them ; three or four years at school will teach them the habits of the natives and they will then have a fair start in commencing for themselves.

Yours sincerely,

C. WHITE MORTIMER.

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WARWICK SCHOOL, JUNE 5TH, 1895.

Your article in *The Week* which I have seen touches upon a matter which is of both national and imperial importance. We at home much need definite and reliable information about the colonies and the openings they offer. We too often obtain information that is too general to be useful, or so much overcolored as to be misleading. An attempt such as yours to suggest means by which reliable information concerning Greater England may be obtainable deserves well of the community. I wish you success.

Yours very truly,

J. P. WAY.

SCHOOL HOUSE, RUGBY, 6TH JUNE, 1895.

Thank you for the article in *The Week*, which I read with much interest. I should be ready to co-operate in any way that I could; but my experience is that school masters are seldom consulted by parents before they decide to send their sons to the colonies; and unless you can get a number of people interested in Canada to start the association which you suggest, I do not see how it is to be formed.

I had at Cheltenham, last term, an excellent lecture on Canada by a gentleman specially deputed for this purpose by the authorities there, and should always be willing to welcome him, or others of the same type, who would be likely to interest the boys as well as to throw light upon the best course to be pursued by intending colonists. I do not doubt that what you say in your article about the hap hazard way in which young Englishmen come out to Canada, and in which money is wasted in useless premiums, is perfectly true; and anything which can be done to prevent fraud and enlighten parents must be of use.

I doubt whether your suggestion about education in Canada is possible. Boys, as a rule, who go out to the colonies, are those who have failed in competitive examinations for the army, etc., or who have discovered at a late stage in their school life that they are not likely to succeed; boys, in fact, of the age of 17 or 18. I am afraid that it would be found difficult to subject them to the discipline of a school; certainly I should not care to be the school master!

Believe me, very truly yours,

H. A. JAMES.

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CHICAGO, June 21, 1895.

Replying to your inquiry I would say that we will develop the Colonial Clubs upon the same general plan as that of the Chautauqua system, with courses of reading and lectures. Chautauquans study the history of ancient Greece. Members of the Colonial Clubs will study the resources and industrial and social possibilities of their own country. The aim of the Colonial Clubs is to educate the masses and show them the way to new and better conditions. My hope is that ultimately not less than one million people will be enrolled in these clubs, and that they will lead to the spontaneous formation of many successful colonies. The literature will cover a wide range, and will present, not simply agricultural possibilities, but all the varied resources and conditions of the western half of our continent.

We shall have a board of lecturers representing the various Western States and the various local clubs will have an opportunity to listen to this verbal presentation of the subject as well as to read the literature. Members will pay an initiation fee of 50c. or \$1.00 to maintain the organization and provide permanent exhibits in leading cities. They will then pay the actual cost of the literature.

To understand precisely what the Colonial Club system will lead to it is necessary for one to understand all the hopes that are being upbuilt on the basis of our new colony life, with its organization of industries, with its individual independence based upon the production of each family of what it consumes, with its charming social possibilities arising from neighborhood association made possible by the small farm unit and the grouping of families in villages. Beyond agriculture will come diversified industries and in the end we shall have a system in which the average man will realize independence and equality as never before was seen in any age or country.

Yours very truly,

WM E. SMYTHE.

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THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., MONTREAL,  
25th June, 1895.

I have read with much interest your article in *The Week* on "Colonial Clubs."

You may not be aware that, so far as emigrants for Canada are concerned, they are not exposed to the same difficulties as you mention in the case of those landing at New York. We have organizations on both sides of the Atlantic to attend to this, and we have active and well-informed men whose duty it is to meet the incoming ships and to look after the immigrants all the way to the North-West, if necessary. This function of the Colonial Club would, I think, be quite unnecessary.

In the case of Canada, the same want of official information has not existed that was spoken of by George Holyoke with regard to the United States, for until quite recently, at all events, an ample supply of official information has been furnished by the Dominion Government, which has been at our disposal and at the disposal of everybody else interested, and has had a very large circulation, through the steamship agencies, all over England and the Continent and through other channels. So far as my own experience goes, work of this kind is much more effectively done by those having a direct interest in the matter than it is ever done by volunteer organ-

izations. A good many volunteer organizations have, in one form or another, attempted to promote immigration to Canada, but in the end they have always fallen back either upon the Government or the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the essential part of the work, and I do not think they have, all together, done much good. Schemes for assistance, formed on something like the lines of building societies, have also been tried, and I think in every case the money has all been lost or absorbed in expenses or in some other way.

The Government, with a false idea of economy, has dropped out of the immigration work, and although a great deal of the money appropriated in past years for this purpose has been frittered away without much result, the entire cessation of the efforts of the Government is, and will continue to be, most seriously felt; for the Canadian Pacific Company cannot afford to carry on the work single-handed, and its advertising publications lack the authority of a Government document. Something much more effective than Colonial Clubs would, to my mind, be clubs for pounding into the heads of the Ministers at Ottawa a sense of the importance of doing what is necessary to settle up the country. The narrow-minded view which seems now to be taken of this important matter is most discouraging. All who, like yourself, can write and have access to the public press, can do the country the greatest possible service by clubbing the Government until something is done in this matter. Without the lively interest and earnest effort of the Government at Ottawa, very little can be accomplished by individuals or associations.

Yours very truly,

W. C. VAN HORNE.

